

NY 100-89571

entitled "A Trap For Intellectuals" which concerned itself with McCarthyism.

An article concerning the United Mine Workers in West Virginia by JOSEPH NORTH was captioned "King Bradley and the Sons of Daniel Boone." Three poems in memory of the ROSENBERGS were written by MARTHA MILLET, J. BRANDRETH, and A. B. MAGIL.

An article by PHILIP EVERGOOD concerned the drawings of CHARLES WHITE, and a poem "In Praise of History" was written by CHARLES HUMBOLDT. An article, "The Living Lorca," by GEORGE LESSON concerned an individual who was killed in Spain in 1936.

A book review by DOXEY A. WILKERSON concerned "Letters to Americans: 1848-1895" by KARL MARX and FREDERICK ENGELS. Other book reviews were by SHIRLEY GRAHAM and ELIZABETH LAWSON. Advertisements for "Science and Society", "Jewish Life" and publications of New Century appear in this issue.

The September, 1953 issue contained an article by LOUIS ARAGON, datelined in Paris, and concerned the execution of the ROSENBERGS. A story by RUTH STEINBERG was entitled "One Enchanted Evening." A. B. MAGIL's article, "Culture and Colonialism" concerned British "Imperialism."

A new feature was introduced in this issue entitled "American Document" which would recall neglected aspects of our heritage and illuminating vital problems today. The first feature was taken from a novel by HERMAN MELVILLE entitled "Typee: A Peep at Polynesian Life", which was originally published in England in 1846. "The Soviet Writer and his Union" was discussed by JOSEPH CLARK and a poem entitled "The Indestructible" by GEORGE HITCHCOCK concerned the Hukbalahap of the Philippine Islands.

"Science, Art, and Superstructure" was written by EMILE BURNS and book reviews were by IRA WALLACH, ABNER

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 11, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: AARON HYMAN COLEMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 100-337124) 100-355506-NATHAN SUSSMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 100-337124)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-28-87 BY 3042/PWT/C/S

#861840

SYNOPSIS:

Coleman testified before the McCarthy Committee on December 8 and 9, 1953. A review of the attached Photostat of the transcript of the hearings reflects Coleman denied ever having been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) and that he saw Julius Rosenberg at Fort Monmouth after their graduation from College of the City of New York (CCNY). He admitted attending one YCL meeting at CCNY with Julius Rosenberg. He admitted removing documents from Evans Signal Laboratory in 1946, some of which were classified, but he denied espionage and said documents were removed for further study at home. Coleman admitted knowing Morton Sobell, convicted espionage agent, as a classmate at CCNY and admitted filling out an Army Security Questionnaire for Sobell when Sobell was employed at Reeves Instrument Company in 1947. Sussman testified on December 8, 1953, that Coleman was a member of the YCL at CCNY, and he had furnished this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to the Rosenberg trial. Bureau files fail to reflect this information and Sussman, when reinterviewed on 12/15/53 and 1/4/54, stated this was his opinion only and could offer no basis for his opinion. Fred J. Kitty, presently under indictment for Fraud Against the Government in denying YCL membership in a Personnel Security Questionnaire, testified on December 9, 1953, that Coleman had requested classified information from him while Coleman was in the United States Marine Corps from 1944 to 1946, and he furnished same. Letters from Kitty to Coleman were found by Counter Intelligence Corps, United States Army, in permissive search of Coleman's apartment in 1946, although Senator McCarthy stated these letters had been intercepted by the FBI. Roy Cohn, Chief Counsel, McCarthy Committee, said testimony of Sussman and Coleman would be furnished to the Department of Justice for Grand Jury Action. Department advised by Bulet dated December 22, 1953. Above testimony was furnished in public hearings.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Mr. Nichols contact Roy Cohn and arrange to have the record corrected (vol. 145, page 14705) where Senator McCarthy made the statement to Fred Kitty that the FBI showed him letters they had intercepted. These letters were obtained by Counter Intelligence Corps agents during permissive search of Coleman's apartment in 1946.

Attachment

cc: (1) Mr. L. B. Nichols

JPL: 58 FFR 10 1954

RECORDED-88

EX-102

INDEXED-9

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Sims \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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9/s [ Additional investigation is being conducted by field to resolve the question of Coleman's membership in Young Communist League and the Department is being currently advised.

DETAILS:

On December 8, 1953, Aaron Hyman Coleman testified before the McCarthy Committee that he held the position of Chief of Systems Section, Evans Signal Laboratory, until January, 1952, at which time he was assigned to the Signal School, Fort Monmouth. Coleman stated that in his previous testimony before the Committee, and in his interviews with the FBI, he had endeavored to tell the truth and again denied he had ever belonged to the Young Communist League (YCL). He also reaffirmed previous testimony that he had not seen Julius Rosenberg since they both graduated from College of the City of New York (CCNY).

Coleman's testimony was interrupted to take testimony from Nathan Sussman, who testified he was a member of the YCL from 1935 to 1938 at CCNY. Sussman identified Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Joel Barr and Aaron Coleman as fellow members of the YCL at CCNY. He also stated Morris Savitsky and Nathan Shoiket were members of the YCL. Sussman further stated he had furnished this information concerning the above members of the YCL to the FBI prior to the trial of Julius Rosenberg.

|| A review of Bureau files and New York office files fails to reflect that Sussman advised the FBI that Coleman was a YCL member. You will recall that Sussman cooperated in all interviews conducted in January and March of 1951 and identified Julius Rosenberg as a member of the Communist Party and volunteered to appear as a witness at the Rosenberg trial. Sussman was reinterviewed by Bureau agents on December 15, 1953, and January 4, 1954, and advised that it was his opinion Coleman probably was a YCL member although he could not elaborate on this point and could not offer any basis for this opinion.

Roy Cohn, Chief Counsel, McCarthy Committee, read from the trial record of the Rosenberg trial when Rosenberg, on re-direct examination stated he met Aaron Coleman subsequent to graduation at CCNY at Fort Monmouth. Senator McCarthy stated that testimony would be forwarded to the Department of Justice with the recommendation that it be sent to a Federal Grand Jury. McCarthy stated that he wanted to make it clear that the FBI "had done a thorough job of investigating and has reported fully to the military forces..." Cohn stated he assumed the information about Coleman's YCL membership was furnished by the Bureau to the Army, and it was important to determine who in the Army received this information and why nothing had been done.

o/s [ Fred Joseph Kitty testified on December 9, 1953, that he worked for the Evans Signal Laboratory from 1942 to 1945. He admitted membership in the YCL at Cooper Union between 1938 and 1941. Kitty testified he worked under

100-355506-152

o/s  
Coleman from 1942 to 1944 at which time Coleman entered the United States Marine Corps. Kitty testified Coleman requested from him radar and classified material from Evans Laboratory while Coleman was in the Marine Corps and that he, Kitty, sent such material to him through the mails. Kitty also testified he was aware the FBI was in possession of some of the letters he sent to Coleman. Senator McCarthy asked Kitty if at the time the FBI questioned him did the FBI show him letters they intercepted and Kitty answered in the affirmative. It is noted that this mail was not intercepted but was obtained by CIC agents during a permissive search of the Coleman apartment in 1946 and made available to the Bureau by CIC. Kitty also testified he had no information as to the disposition made by Coleman of the information he furnished him. Kitty is presently under indictment for Fraud Against the Government for denying YCL membership on a Personnel Security Questionnaire filed with the Bendix Aviation Corporation.

On December 9, 1953, Coleman was again questioned concerning the documents found in his home by CIC agents during a permissive search in 1946. As you are aware Coleman was given a ten day suspension by the Signal Corps in 1946 for unauthorized removal of classified documents from the Evans Signal Laboratory. At the time of this search letters from Fred Kitty were found in Coleman's apartment indicating Kitty sent information to Coleman while Coleman was in the Marines. Coleman described the material found in his apartment as being composed of documents he removed from the Laboratory, some documents he obtained in the Marine Corps and some personal notes he had made. Coleman admitted he may have violated Army regulations for safeguarding military information but denied he violated the Espionage Act. He claimed he removed the documents to work on a project to which he was assigned. Coleman admitted knowing Morton Sobell at CCNY. You will recall Sobell was tried as a co-conspirator with the Rosenbergs and sentenced to thirty years. Coleman said he met Sobell at General Electric, Reeves Instrument Company and Evans Signal Laboratory on chance meetings. Coleman denied knowing Sobell furnished his name as a reference when applying for a job at Reeves until recently. He admitted he received a security questionnaire from the 1st Army about Sobell and replied he had known Sobell for ten years and knew no derogatory information about him. Coleman denied ever seeing Julius Rosenberg at Fort Monmouth and stated that he was in Panama from July to late November or December, 1940, which included the period Julius Rosenberg was at Fort Monmouth at training school.

o/s [ Coleman specifically denied Sussman's testimony that he was a member of the YCL.

Coleman admitted he did not tell the FBI on the first interview that he knew Rosenberg was a Communist and had solicited him to join the Communist Party. He said he did not state this until specifically asked.

Cohn stated the testimony would be referred to the Justice Department on three points.

1. False statements to the FBI.
2. The Sussman testimony.
3. The testimony of Julius Rosenberg at his trial.

Cohn stated he would leave open question of statements Coleman made in his recommendations for Sobell. Cohn said he assumed the Department would take this record as a start and with the aid of FBI investigation determine the true facts.

6/5 [ The facts concerning the discrepancy between the testimony of Coleman and Sussman and Cohn's statement he would refer this matter to the Department of Justice were furnished to Assistant Attorney General Olney by letter of December 22, 1955.

Additional instructions have been furnished to the field to interview other former YCL members in an effort to resolve this question of Coleman's membership.

File No. . . .

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

# HEARINGS

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, D. C.

December 8, 1953

Volume 145

WALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY

306 Ninth Street, N. W.,

Washington 4, D. C.

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I do not have to hold Mr. Coleman on for this, but I will tell you, Mr. Green; Mr. Coleman can step aside now; and as I explained to you, we wanted to get this background in, and we are going to hear some other witnesses. We would like Mr. Coleman to stay in the room and hear them, too, and then when they are through, we will recall Mr. Coleman, and you, and if there is any statement that Mr. Coleman wants to make, we want to remind you of the committee rule that that should be submitted to the Chair, I think the rule is 24 hours in advance of the giving of that statement. I do not know whether you anticipate one or not.

MR. GREEN: Quite obviously that is impossible, because we came down here without a secretarial staff.

MR. COHN: You talk to me after the hearing, Mr. Green, and if there is difficulty on that, tell me about it, and I will take it up with the Chair and see if we can get that rule waived, and any other accommodations we can give you along those lines we will be glad to do that.

MR. GREEN: That will be fine.

MR. COHN: Mr. Chairman, before the next witness is called, in view of Mr. Coleman's reaffirmation of his testimony in executive session, the following testimony becomes extremely important, and I would like to read it into the record at this point. The issue here is whether or not Mr. Coleman had continued his association with Julius Rosenberg,

who was convicted and executed for conspiracy to commit espionage in the Southern District of New York, following their days at City College. To that effect, Mr. Coleman testified as follows; I read from page 637:

"Let me ask you this, Mr. Coleman. Did you see Julius Rosenberg at all after you left college?"

"Mr. Coleman: No, sir, I have never seen him or heard from him or corresponded with him.

Question: "Did you see him after you attended the Young Communist League meeting with him?"

Answer: "I believe I did in my class."

Question: "Did you see him thereafter?"

Answer: "Never."

Now, I am reading from page 639:

"The Chairman: When did you say you first went to the Signal Corps?"

"Mr. Coleman: In March of 1939.

"The Chairman: March of 1939?"

"Mr. Coleman: Yes, sir.

"The Chairman: You knew Rosenberg was working there in the early 1940's, did you?"

"Mr. Coleman: I did not, no, sir.

"The Chairman: Did you ever learn Rosenberg was working for the Signal Corps?"

"Mr. Coleman: No, sir, I did not."



THE CHAIRMAN: May I suggest, Mr. Cohn, at this point, that we ask the witness whether or not he questions the fact that these questions were asked and the answers made as read by counsel?

MR. COLEMAN: I am sorry, I did not hear that.

THE CHAIRMAN: If, as this testimony is read, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Green, if you take issue with the correctness of the transcript, you will promptly notify counsel. Otherwise, we will assume that this is as you remember the testimony also.

MR. COLEMAN: On the last point, I believe the first time that I learned --

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not asking you the questions now.

MR. COLEMAN: I think on the last question, I am not sure.

MR. COHN: I will read it again.

THE CHAIRMAN: All we want to know is if there is anything wrong in the stenographic minutes here.

MR. COHN: (Reading)

"The Chairman: When did you say you first went to the Signal Corps?

"Mr. Coleman: In March of 1939.

"The Chairman: March of 1939?

"Mr. Coleman: Yes, sir.

"The Chairman: You knew Rosenberg was working there in the early 1940's, did you?

"Mr. Coleman: I did not, no, sir.

"The Chairman: Did you ever learn Rosenberg was working for the Signal Corps?

"Mr. Coleman: No, sir, I did not."

Now, let me read the next one to you, and maybe that will clarify something, and then you can comment on the whole thing.

THE CHAIRMAN: While you are looking for that, may I say, Mr. Green, that we have completely reliable reporters, and they use the utmost caution, and there is no question in the mind of the Chair that this is an exact transcript. However, I think in fairness to the witness, he should be entitled to comment if he thinks at any place the stenographic reporter misquoted him.

MR. COHN: Reading from page 684:

"The Chairman: When did you last see Mr. Rosenberg?

"Mr. Coleman: In this class, in my senior year, I last saw Mr. Rosenberg.

"The Chairman: You never saw him after that?

"Mr. Coleman: No, sir, I did not.

"The Chairman: You did not know that he worked at the Signal Corps?

"Mr. Coleman: No, sir, I did not.

"The Chairman: When did you first learn that he worked at the Signal Corps?

"Mr. Coleman: When I read about his arrest in the

newspapers."

Is there anything in here which you say was an inaccurate taking down in the notes, of what you said?

MR. COLEMAN: No, sir. That is all you wanted to know?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is all. You will be called back, so do not leave the room.

MR. COLEMAN: One point --

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not want any speech from you. I merely called you back here to give you a chance to tell us if you were inaccurately quoted by the stenographic reporter; and if you were, tell us, and if not, I will hear from you later.

ds  
I think for the record at this time we should make it clear that we have been getting what I consider good cooperation from the Army, and all of the individuals who will be questioned here as to their alleged communist activities have been individuals who have been in the Signal Corps for a number of years; and the Army has indicated that they are just as anxious to get to the bottom of this as we are. Is not that correct, Mr. Cohn?

MR. COHN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, absolutely.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the present administration of the Army.

MR. COHN: That is correct.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the next witness is Nathan Sussman.

MR. COHN: In New York, and when was that?

MR. SUSSMAN: In October of 1940, to April of 1942.

MR. COHN: That is your only Government employment?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir, Federal Government.

MR. COHN: Now, Mr. Sussman, have you ever been a communist?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir, I have.

MR. COHN: And during what years were you a communist, covering all phases of your communist activity?

MR. SUSSMAN: Well, between 1935 and 1940, and in 1941 to February of 1945.

MR. COHN: Now, taking the period from 1935 to 1940, when you were a communist, did you belong to any communist organizations?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir, the Young Communist League.

MR. COHN: And where did you belong to the Young Communist League?

MR. SUSSMAN: From 1935 to 1938 at City College.

MR. COHN: From 1935 to 1938 at City College?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: You were a student at City College at that time?

MR. SUSSMAN: That is correct.

MR. COHN: Did you know a man named Julius Rosenberg?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir, I did.

MR. COHN: That is the convicted atom spy?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes.

MR. COHN: Was Julius Rosenberg a communist?

MR. SUSSMAN: He was a member of the Young Communist League.

MR. COHN: He was a member of the Young Communist League?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: Did you know Morton Sobell at City College?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir, I did.

MR. COHN: I refer to Morton Sobell, convicted with Rosenberg, of conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 30 years. Was Morton Sobell a member of the Young Communist League?

MR. SUSSMAN: He was.

MR. COHN: Did you know Joel Barr?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, I did.

MR. COHN: And Joel Barr, was he at City College?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes.

MR. COHN: Was he a member of the Young Communist League?

MR. SUSSMAN: He was.

MR. COHN: Did you know Aaron Coleman?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir, I did.

MR. COHN: Was he a student at City College?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir, he was.

MR. COHN: Was he a member of the Young Communist League?

MR. COHN: Was he likewise in the Young Communist League?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes.

MR. COHN: Mr. Savitsky and Mr. Shoiket have been subpoenaed and we have asked that they appear before the committee tomorrow or Thursday, as soon as we can hear them.

Now, Mr. Sussman, is it a fact that some two or three years ago, prior to the Rosenberg trial, you furnished the FBI with information concerning your Communist activities and told the FBI about the fact that Rosenberg, Sobell, Coleman, and the others you have mentioned were in the Young Communist League?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: You gave them that information at that time?

MR. SUSSMAN: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sussman, we will want to call you back at some future time, and we appreciate your making arrangements to be here. We know you have other engagements for today, and we will want to call you back at some future time. Counsel will be in touch with you.

MR. COHN: Thank you very much.

MR. GREEN: I am aware that it is not in accordance with the customary practice, but may I ask the witness a couple of questions?

THE CHAIRMAN: You can submit them in writing to the Chair. The rules of the committee, adopted unanimously, are



that counsel will not be entitled to cross examine any witness, and he may, however, submit questions to the Chair, and we will ask them of the witness.

MR. COHN: We will be glad to do that, Mr. Green. We will put that on the agenda and anything along those lines you want.

MR. GREEN: Then may I have notice of the following appearance of the witness, so that I may present such questions?

MR. COHN: You certainly may.

THE CHAIRMAN: How much time would you want, 48 hours?

MR. GREEN: I should think so.

MR. COHN: We will put that on the agenda of things we have to talk about, and we will make arrangements for questions to be submitted.

Now, Mr. Chairman, at this time in view of Mr. Coleman's sworn testimony that he was never a member of the Young Communist League, and now in view of the testimony of Mr. Sussman that Mr. Coleman was in fact a member of the Young Communist League, with Mr. Sussman, with Julius Rosenberg, and Sobell, and Barr, and the others mentioned, Savitsky and Shoiket -- and Rosenberg has been excuted; and Barr, the record will note, according to the best information we have been able to obtain, has been named in public testimony as a member of the Rosenberg ring and named in testimony before this committee

and other places; and Barr has left this country, and according to our best information is behind the iron curtain at this time and, of course, unavailable to the committee.

Sobell, of course, is serving a 30-year term for conspiracy to commit espionage, in Alcatraz. Shoiket and Savitsky have been subpoenaed and will appear before the committee; and as far as Mr. Surrone is concerned, the best information the committee has is that Surrone, as you know, Mr. Chairman, of course worked down at Fort Monmouth, as did Joel Barr; and Surrone, according to our best information, has likewise fled this country and is behind the iron curtain in the Soviet Union at this time. Mrs. Surrone is in this country, and we have subpoenaed her to appear before the committee.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in view of the direct conflict in testimony, and in view of Sussman's sworn testimony that Mr. Coleman was a member of the Young Communist League, I want to go to another point that we think is of the utmost importance. That is, of course, Mr. Coleman's connection with Julius Rosenberg, the convicted atom spy.

I read to the Chair before Mr. Coleman's sworn testimony, and I would like to read that briefly again, if I might. The committee was inquiring, you might recall, to ascertain the extent of Coleman's connection with Rosenberg, and particularly whether or not they knew each other while they were both with the Signal Corps. The question was, page 637:

"Let me ask you this: Did you see Julius Rosenberg at all after you left college?

"Mr. Coleman: No, sir. I have never seen him or heard from him or corresponded with him."

Page 639:

"The Chairman: When did you say you first went to the Signal Corps?

"Mr. Coleman: In March of 1939.

"The Chairman: March of 1939?

"Mr. Coleman: Yes, sir.

"The Chairman: You knew Rosenberg was working there in the early 1940's, did you?

"Mr. Coleman: I did not, no, sir.

"The Chairman: Did you ever learn Rosenberg was working for the Signal Corps?

"Mr. Coleman: No, sir, I did not."

Now, I might state that this position of Mr. Coleman's, namely, that any connection or contact with Rosenberg ended in City College, that he never met him down at Fort Monmouth, was so strongly emphasized by Mr. Coleman that when some of the New York newspapers contained statements that Coleman had in fact seen Rosenberg at Monmouth and was in fact a friend of Rosenberg's after college days and knew him and had seen him after college days, Mr. Coleman through his counsel, Mr. Green, sent letters to the newspapers demanding

retractions and threatened suit if they were not forthcoming.

I have specifically in my hand a letter from Mr. Green of October 31, 1953, to Norma Abrams of the New York Daily News, in which with reference to a statement in the Daily News that Mr. Coleman was an admitted close friend of executed atom spy Julius Rosenberg, Mr. Green states to the Daily News, on authorization of his client:

"Mr. Coleman was never at any time a close friend of Rosenberg, and has never admitted that he was. Rosenberg was a classmate of Mr. Coleman in City College in New York and they never saw or communicated with each other in any manner after Mr. Coleman's graduation in 1938."

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Cohn, do you have a witness to dispute those facts?

MR. COHN: Yes. We do not have a live witness, but we have the testimony of Julius Rosenberg himself, which was given at his trial in New York when he was on trial for conspiracy to commit espionage, for which crime he was convicted and executed.

THE CHAIRMAN: I may say that the testimony from the grave would not be admissible in a criminal action against Mr. Coleman for perjury. In a committee, however, where we are seeking the facts and not prosecuting criminally that evidence, of course, is admissible. It will be received.

9/s

MR. COHN: Mr. Chairman, the subject matter of the inquiry to Rosenberg on cross examination was concerning people like Barr and how long his association with them continued after they were classmates at City College. Bearing in mind that Rosenberg and Sobell were in the same class, as were Barr, Coleman, and others, Rosenberg under cross examination was asked a question as to which people who were his college friends he continued a relationship with after he left college.

He named Joel Barr, I recall, and one or two others, and that was all he could recall. Subsequently, on redirect examination, and I am reading from page 1284, this is at the very beginning of his redirect examination, he was questioned as follows by his counsel, Mr. E. H. Block:

Question: "Now, between the time that Mr. Sapol cross examined you the other day and today, did you have an opportunity to think more closely about the classmates you had at City College New York and whom you saw subsequent to your graduation from that institution?"

Rosenberg: "I did, sir."

Question: "And can you give us now the names of some other classmates of yours with whom you had either social or business relations after your graduation?"

Answer: "Well, there were people who were in my squad in the electrical engineering courses. Mr. Aaron Coleman who subsequent to graduation I met at Fort

Monmouth when I was assigned there."

Of course, that is a direct and flat contradiction by Rosenberg of Coleman's testimony on the very important point of his association with Julius Rosenberg, and when it started and when it stopped, and I hope this can be incorporated in the record; and I recommend it be sent to the Department of Justice.

THE CHAIRMAN: The testimony will be sent to the Department of Justice with the recommendation that it be sent to the Grand Jury, not only this but all of the testimony of Mr. Coleman and those who appeared in executive session.

0/s  
Mr. Cohn, I think for the record at this time, as this testimony unfolds, many people will wonder, I know, why these individuals were kept on so long, some of them right down to the date we commenced these hearings, and I think we should make it very clear that the FBI in all of the cases insofar as we can determine had done a thorough job of investigating and had reported fully to the military forces the nature of the evidence against these various individuals handling secret work.

Is that substantially correct, Mr. Cohn?

MR. COHN: That is definitely correct, and Mr. Sussman's testimony here is that he furnished this information to the FBI and to the Department of Justice prior to the Rosenberg trial, and which was over two years ago. Undoubtedly, he



did that according to routine and invariable procedure, and that information was placed by the FBI in reports which would have been sent to the agency in which Mr. Coleman was working, and we know that no action whatsoever was taken against Mr. Coleman until a month before this investigation began, and he continued to work at Monmouth. And I think it is very safe to assume that according to regular FBI routine the FBI had furnished the Department of the Army with this information and Coleman's connection with the Young Communist League at a period at least over two years ago.

We know from one witness he gave that to the FBI over two years ago and close to three years ago.

I think it would be very important for us to determine who in the Army received that information and why no action was taken on the basis of it, and why not even a hearing was held and no question raised about it, and whether or not those people are still in positions of responsibility in the Army, making decisions on other cases.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a very good idea.

Mr. Coleman, we are going to put several other witnesses on, and I am sure you will want to hear them before you testify, so that you will know what their testimony is.

Mr. Cohn, I think we should have a resume in the record of the secret and other classified documents that Mr. Coleman removed from the Signal Corps laboratory. Has that been

information cannot be forthcoming. I am not asking you to supply it this morning, and I think under the old Truman order of 1948 that you could not supply it. In other words, I think that your legal advice is correct under the orders that exist.

MR. COHN: Mr. Reid, is it a fact that following a number of reports from the FBI concerning communist connections of Coleman and concerning participation in Young Communist League activities by Coleman, and his association with Julius Rosenberg, including Julius Rosenberg's trial testimony, is it a fact that following those events, Coleman was not once, but continuously, promoted?

MR. REID: I cannot answer that, sir.

MR. COHN: Do you feel that would come within the directive?

MR. REID: Not only that; I would not know the information.

MR. COHN: Would you give us that information, having checked your records on that? Is that within the directive?

MR. ADAMS: He would not know.

MR. COHN: He would know, because you could check the dates when FBI reports came up containing the information, and then you can check the dates of promotions.

MR. REID: We are not authorized to give that information.

MR. COHN: There was no admission of guilt implicit in his resignation?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes.

MR. COHN: Now, Mr. Coleman, we have talked about Mr. Okun, and I would like to ask you this: Did you know Morton Sobell, the convicted atom spy? I believe his involvement was not with atomic energy but it was with radar.

MR. COLEMAN: I was a classmate, and then I also had chance meetings with him at three places, General Electric Company, Reeves Instrument Company and also at Evans Signal Laboratory.

MR. COHN: Is that the extent of your association with him?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: Is it not a fact Mr. Sobell was a good friend of yours?

MR. COLEMAN: No, sir, he was not.

MR. COHN: Well, is it not a fact that as late as the year 1947 Mr. Sobell gave you as one of his three personal references for employment on classified government work?

MR. COLEMAN: I only learned that fact when it was reported in my charges. If you will permit me, I would like to explain it. Will you permit me?

MR. COHN: As far as I am concerned, you can submit any explanation you care to make?

MR. COLEMAN: Will you permit me to make a complete explanation?

I met Morton Sobell for the first time after college, at General Electric Company in late 1946 or early 1947, and it was a chance meeting which occurred when I went with some other individual from the Signal Corps to General Electric Company, and we met him there. The next I heard about him was I was told by a member of the Reeves Instrument Corporation that he had been hired to work there. I think I met him at Reeves about the same time. I believe he may have used my name as a reference because he knew that I was the Government project engineer on an important project of the contractor, namely, Reeves Instrument Corporation.

I also know that sometime around that time, First Army sent me a security questionnaire.

MR. COHN: Indeed they did, and you sent word back that you thought he was a good loyal American.

MR. COLEMAN: I answered it to the best of my ability. At that time I had no derogatory information on him, and I did not know he was a communist or --

MR. COHN: Mr. Coleman, you were one of the three people who were personal reference for Mr. Morton Sobell in obtaining a position with Reeves. On the face of the application there is a statement that he will have access to classified material, and he did have access, as you know, thereafter,

and this is 1947, well after the war, to a considerable amount of classified material on Signal Corps work. You were one of his three references on that.

And, Mr. Chairman, I would ask that there be received in evidence a photostatic copy of Sobell's application for employment with Reeves, and showing Mr. Coleman's name as one of the three references.

THE CHAIRMAN: It will be received.

(The document referred to was marked Coleman Exhibit No. 1 of December 9, 1953, and was filed with the committee.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not understand the witness's testimony. He said he did not learn he had been used as a reference until letters of charges were filed on him. He tells us now that he wrote a letter of recommendation. Would you care to reconcile those statements?

MR. COLEMAN: I did not state I wrote a letter of recommendation. I was sent a security questionnaire by First Army, which asked me to furnish whatever information I had about him. I felt it was my duty to furnish whatever I knew.

MR. COHN: The reason it was sent to you, what is the reason they sent you that questionnaire, and why were you asked about Sobell? Do you think they just picked your name out of a hat?

MR. COLEMAN: Apparently because he listed my name.

MR. COHN: He listed your name as a reference?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: And they made inquiries to find out what you knew about him?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: And whether or not he was a good security risk and whether or not they ought to hire him?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: Because the application states on its face he would have access to classified material, and the inquiry came not from the private company with which he was seeking employment, but from the Army, is that right?

MR. COLEMAN: That is right.

MR. COHN: And did you not reply then that you had known Mr. Sobell for a period of 12 years and that you knew him to be a good loyal American?

MR. COLEMAN: I do not recall what I replied about the 12-year period. I knew I had known him in college, which started in 1936 or 1937, but I did not see him after college until this chance meeting at General Electric Company in 1947.

As far as the question about his loyalty, since I did not have any unfavorable information, any intimation, or anything that might make me suspicious, I answered what was natural, and I had no doubts at that time about his loyalty.



MR. COHN: Did you ever attend any meetings of the Young Communist League with Sobell?

MR. COLEMAN: No, sir.

MR. COHN: Did you ever attend any meetings of the Young Communist League with Julius Rosenberg?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: When?

MR. COLEMAN: One meeting in 1937, about 1937.

MR. COHN: Who took you to that meeting of the Young Communist League?

MR. COLEMAN: Rosenberg.

MR. COHN: How well did you know Rosenberg?

MR. COLEMAN: He was a classmate of mine, and I never saw him at his home; and whenever visited my home, and I did not see him after the graduation, and I did not correspond with him after graduation.

MR. COHN: Would you care to comment -- you say you did not see him after graduation -- and would you care to comment on Mr. Rosenberg's testimony at his own trial that you were one of his acquaintances down at Fort Monmouth when you were there and when he was there?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, I would.

MR. COHN: I would be very happy to have you comment.

MR. COLEMAN: Would you permit me to make a complete statement?

MR. COHN: Why, of course, anything you want to say.

MR. COLEMAN: As far as I know, Rosenberg never worked at Fort Monmouth. I believe he was an inspector and that inspectors were assigned temporarily to Fort Monmouth in the fall or in the latter half of 1940, for orientation courses, and then they were sent out on their inspection duties. This is to the best of my knowledge from what I have been able to learn from others.

MR. COHN: I don't know if you got the question. The question is whether or not Rosenberg was telling the truth or whether you are telling the truth. Did you see him at Fort Monmouth?

MR. COLEMAN: No, sir, I did not see him at Fort Monmouth.

MR. COHN: He was down at Fort Monmouth on a number of occasions, was he not, when he was an inspector for the Signal Corps inspection agency?

MR. COLEMAN: I only have been told that he might have been down there in the latter half of 1940 for an extended period, and I don't know of any other occasions.

MR. COHN: Were you telling the truth or was Rosenberg?

MR. COLEMAN: I am telling the truth.

MR. COHN: And you say that what Rosenberg said when he was on the stand is untrue, is that right?

MR. COLEMAN: I am trying to explain it, if you will let me.

MR. COHN: I am sorry.

MR. COLEMAN: If you will let me finish, I am trying to explain it.

MR. COHN: I wish you would address yourself to that point.

MR. COLEMAN: I am trying to do it. I want to get all of the facts on the record.

MR. COHN: So do we. And now let us get that point now of Rosenberg's testimony.

MR. COLEMAN: That is what I am trying to do, since that was news to me when I heard it yesterday. He probably was at Monmouth, and I have been led to believe, for several weeks on orientation, and he was being given orientation as an inspector, as many others, hundreds, I think, were, in the latter half of 1940.

I had been living in Long Branch with four other people for quite some time, since 1939, and I had been reasonably well known to these people and others. He may have come into the area and he may have learned that I was there, but I did not see him. Now, if he came, and if he was there for orientation in the latter half of 1940, I could not have seen him because I was in Panama from July of 1940 to late November.

MR. COHN: Were you in Panama in December of 1940?

MR. COLEMAN: I returned in the late 1940, and I was on

the way back, and I don't know exactly the date I landed, whether it was December or November 29, or what it was. You might have better information.

MR. COHN: Were you in Panama from 1940 to 1945 at various times when Rosenberg's duties as a Signal Corps inspector brought him to Fort Monmouth?

MR. COLEMAN: No, sir.

MR. COHN: You were at Fort Monmouth, were you not?

MR. COLEMAN: I was in Panama from July to late November 1940.

MR. COHN: Now, your explanation then is what Mr. Rosenberg must have said was that he -- and I am not citing Mr. Rosenberg as a person worthy of credibility; I am citing him as a person who here had no motive whatsoever to misrepresent on something that at that time was at best purely incidental to the issue at hand -- now, your explanation is, well, he must have been talking about the fact that he had heard you were down there. That was not the testimony. The testimony was:

"Can you give us the names of classmates or yours with whom you had social or business relations after your graduation?"

The first name on the list is Mr. Aaron Coleman, "who, subsequent to graduation, I met at Fort Monmouth when I was assigned there."

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MR. COLEMAN: I deny that. He did not meet me at Fort Monmouth.

MR. COHN: Do you deny Mr. Sussman's testimony you were a member of the Young Communist League?

MR. COLEMAN: I do.

MR. COHN: And you say, however, that Mr. Rosenberg whom you hardly knew asked you to go to a meeting of the Young Communist League, and you went to the meeting of the Young Communist League?

MR. COLEMAN: He was a classmate of mine, and he was in the same class, mechanical engineering class, and he worked on me for a number of occasions to try to get me to go to this meeting.

MR. COHN: How many people were there in that class, roughly?

MR. COLEMAN: Twenty or thirty.

MR. COHN: How many other people in that class took you to meetings of that kind?

MR. COLEMAN: None.

MR. COHN: Pardon me.

MR. COLEMAN: None.

MR. COHN: He was the only one?

MR. COLEMAN: Would you permit me to make an explanation?

MR. COHN: Surely, go ahead.

9/5 [ MR. COLEMAN: It was a mechanical engineering class,

and therefore there probably were students from civil engineering and chemical engineering, but he was an electrical engineering student, and I had known him from a previous class.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who else was at that Young Communist meeting?

MR. COLEMAN: There were 10 or 15 other people, whom I do not recollect or remember.

MR. COHN: Do you remember Mr. Sussman?

MR. COLEMAN: I do not remember Mr. Sussman.

MR. COHN: Did you know Mr. Sussman was a communist?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir; Rosenberg told me.

MR. COHN: He told you Sussman was a communist?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: Who else did Rosenberg tell you were communists?

MR. COLEMAN: He didn't tell me of anybody else.

MR. COHN: You were a casual acquaintance of Rosenberg and you didn't know him socially and he was lying when he said he knew you down at Fort Monmouth; but nevertheless he took you to a meeting of the Young Communist League, of activities that had they become known he would have been exposed much earlier than he was, and he trusted you enough to take you to a meeting of the Young Communist League, and he confided in you as to the name of at least one other person who was a communist with him; is that right?

Is that the fact?

MR. COLEMAN: Well, you made about three or four statements.

MR. COHN: I would like to know which of those statements I have made is inaccurate, and if any is, I would like it to be corrected here and now.

MR. COLEMAN: I can't follow you as fast as you go.

MR. COHN: Let me go very slowly. You say that you hardly knew Mr. Rosenberg, and you didn't know him socially, and you never had known him socially at all, and he was merely one of a number of your classmates. Is there anything wrong with that statement?

MR. COLEMAN: I knew him at City College, as a classmate.

MR. COHN: Just as a classmate, a guy who walked in the class and sat down?

MR. COLEMAN: Well, I knew him in the laboratory class, and we worked on laboratory equipment together.

MR. COHN: Don't be modest. Tell us the full extent of your association and how well did you know Rosenberg?

MR. COLEMAN: Well, I would say that I only knew him at the College with the exception of this meeting; he was a classmate, and I have already defined this fact; and I didn't visit his home and he didn't visit mine.

MR. COHN: Were you a member of his clique at college? And would you stay around with him? And would you have



lunch with him? Was he your pal at college?

MR. COLEMAN: At the time we were in the laboratory class, which was several years previous, I may have had lunch with him because we were in the same squad.

MR. COHN: I didn't hear the last part.

MR. COLEMAN: We were in the same squad.

MR. COHN: How well did you know him when you were in that squad?

MR. COLEMAN: Well, I don't know what you mean about how well.

MR. COHN: Were you a close friend of his, and did you spend your time with him?

MR. COLEMAN: At the laboratory, you mean? Because we worked together, I was with him and I was not a close friend of his.

MR. COHN: Can you explain then, how, if you were not a close friend of his, and your acquaintance was as casual as you seek to make it here, how it was that Rosenberg not only took you to a secret meeting of the Young Communist League, but confided in you as to the name of at least one other person who was a communist?

(Witness conferred with his counsel)

MR. COLEMAN: As far as I know, it was not a secret meeting.

MR. COHN: Was it an open meeting? Was it advertised?



MR. COLEMAN: It was not advertised.

MR. COHN: Were you introduced to the other people at the meeting?

MR. COLEMAN: No, sir.

MR. COHN: Were names given?

MR. COLEMAN: No.

MR. COHN: Would you call it an open meeting?

MR. COLEMAN: I walked into the meeting while it was in progress, as far as I remember, and I walked out while it was still in progress.

MR. COHN: Was Rosenberg at the meeting?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: And he had asked you to come?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir, he had tried to get me to come, and I finally agreed.

MR. COHN: He had tried to get you to come? On how many occasions did he try to get you to come?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't remember.

MR. COHN: Give us an approximation.

MR. COLEMAN: Several. That is the best I can remember today.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Coleman, at the time of the Rosenberg trial there was raised a question whether or not Rosenberg was a communist, and I assume you read in the paper about that trial. And did you ever inform the Justice Department or the FBI that you knew Rosenberg had been a communist,

and he had been soliciting you to join the party?

MR. COLEMAN: Voluntarily, no, sir, I did not. I informed them when they asked me.

THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, when they were investigating you, then you told them?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't know whether they were investigating me or anyone else. They asked me to sign a statement about Rosenberg.

MR. COHN: On what interview by the FBI was that? You were interviewed three times, weren't you?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't remember how many times.

MR. COHN: It was more than once?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes.

MR. COHN: Did you tell the FBI the full story the first time?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't think I did.

MR. COHN: No, you didn't. You don't seem to have told anybody the full story the first occasion. Why didn't you tell the FBI the full story at the first occasion?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't remember why I didn't tell them, but I did tell --

MR. COHN: Didn't you think it was a pretty important issue? This is a man who was arrested for conspiracy to steal atom secrets and commit espionage against this country, and the FBI was interviewing people who might be in a position

to give it information which the government could use at the trial to support the indictment of the grand jury. Don't you think it was a pretty important thing for you to give full information as to that at that time?

(Witness conferred with his counsel)

MR. COLEMAN: They asked me primarily whether or not he was a communist, and they asked me how I knew, and I told them he had told me, and I signed a statement for them.

MR. COHN: Did you tell them that he had taken you to a meeting of the Young Communist League?

MR. COLEMAN: No, I did not on that occasion. I told them on the second occasion.

MR. COHN: Mr. Coleman, you were a high official then of the Evans Signal Laboratory, a man in an extremely sensitive position, and you were being questioned about another man who had worked for the Signal Corps, a man who then was up on the most serious charges in the history of the country. And don't you think you owed an obligation to the FBI to disclose to them that this man had taken you, solicited you to become a communist, and had actually taken you to this meeting of the Young Communist League?

MR. COLEMAN: I told them whatever information they asked me about.

MR. COHN: And nothing more, is that right?

MR. COLEMAN: I gathered they were primarily interested

MR. COHN: Is that down at Monmouth?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: Is he employed there now?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes.

MR. COHN: If he made reports concerning Rosenberg being a communist prior to the time Rosenberg was retained for 5 years by the Signal Corps, I think we ought to know the name of the person to whom he made that report.

MR. COLEMAN: I am sorry, you misinterpreted me. I did not say he reported that Rosenberg was a communist. This man was not a classmate of mine. Whether I mentioned Rosenberg's name or not I don't recollect, and if I did, I don't know if it would mean anything to the fellow. I did say I had gone to one meeting and this was in 1939 or early 1940.

THE CHAIRMAN: You say Tepper reported that to G-2?

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did he tell you he reported it to G-2?

MR. COLEMAN: No, he did not, not until recently.

THE CHAIRMAN: You didn't know he reported that until recently?

MR. COLEMAN: I didn't know that he had reported it.

THE CHAIRMAN: How did you learn that he had reported that?

(Witness conferred with his counsel)

MR. COLEMAN: How did I learn that he had reported it?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. COLEMAN: He told me.

THE CHAIRMAN: When did he tell you?

MR. COLEMAN: Several weeks ago.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the first time you knew about it?

MR. COLEMAN: It is the first time I knew that he had told them, and I knew that either Naval Intelligence or the FBI knew that I had attended a meeting of the Young Communist League, and they knew that in 1943, at the time I was applying for my Marine Corps Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: Getting back to the FBI report, they interviewed you during the prosecution of Rosenberg, that is correct, isn't it?

MR. COLEMAN: You mean when the trial was actually on? Before the trial, I believe.

THE CHAIRMAN: After his arrest and indictment?

MR. COLEMAN: After his arrest, that is the best I can place it.

THE CHAIRMAN: And they came to see you three times?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't remember how many times they came to see me; it was more than once.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you recall that the first time they came they asked you whether you belonged to the Young Communist League or whether you had ever attended any meetings, and that you said, "no," you had not?

MR. COLEMAN: I have no recollection of such questions.

MR. COHN: Mr. Coleman, the fact is when the FBI went to you the first time, you did not tell them that you had attended this meeting of the Young Communist League with Rosenberg?

MR. COLEMAN: That is right.

MR. COHN: And the fact is that at the time you did not tell them that, you knew it in your own mind?

MR. COLEMAN: And I also knew that they knew it, too.

MR. COHN: Why didn't you tell them?

MR. COLEMAN: They didn't ask me, and I didn't know whether it was important or not. But I knew that they knew I had attended the meeting.

MR. COHN: How did you know?

MR. COLEMAN: Because I had been told that the Naval Intelligence people when investigating me for a commission asked whether or not I had attended a meeting.

MR. COHN: By whom had you been told that?

MR. COLEMAN: I was told that by Mr. Okun.

MR. COHN: When did he tell you that?

MR. COLEMAN: I believe he told it to me in 1943 or thereabouts. Now I knew that they knew I had attended a meeting.

MR. COHN: But you felt the thing should just not be mentioned out there?

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MR. COLEMAN: I didn't know whether it was important or not, and I didn't volunteer the information; when they asked me further, I told them the details.

MR. COHN: The whole purpose of them going to you was concerning getting information concerning Rosenberg's communist activities, and you say you didn't tell them that Rosenberg had taken you to this meeting of the Young Communists League?

MR. COLEMAN: On the first occasion, no; I told them he was a communist and I signed a statement to that effect.

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THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to get back, Mr. Coleman, to this question of how you removed the secret and other classified material from the laboratories. It was your testimony this morning that on some occasions you did not sign out for the material, is that right?

MR. COLEMAN: To the best of my recollection, I may have used this pass without signing a "whiz" pass.

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to read to you from your testimony taken in executive session on October 22. First let me ask you this question: You say that on each occasion you showed the classified material to the guard?

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MR. COLEMAN: I don't know whether the guard examined the material every time; sometimes they were not interested in examining the material, and they only wanted to see the pass.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you ever carry it under your coat?



You are trying to pin me down, and my memory isn't that good. I think if I did tell you how many occasions, you would have good reason to suspect my veracity, and I don't remember how many occasions. I think there were a few, and perhaps many.

THE CHAIRMAN: You think there were a few, and maybe many?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't know how many.

MR. COHN: Mr. Coleman, I have one or two questions. Can you give us any idea as to what you had in the nature of classified documents in your apartment when Mr. Harry Sachs, whom you thought to be a Communist, was living with you?

MR. COLEMAN: I do not remember, and I don't know if I had any documents at that time. I said before, I had suspicions of his opinions just before I went into the Marine Corps.

MR. COHN: Was Mr. Sachs living with you at that time?

MR. COLEMAN: At the exact date I went to the Marine Corps?

MR. COHN: At the point when you had suspicions.

MR. COLEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: Let me ask you this: Did Sobell know Rosenberg at City College?

MR. COLEMAN: I believe he did.

MR. COHN: Did he know him well?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't know. I don't think so, in so far as I knew.

MR. COHN: Did you ever see them together?

MR. COLEMAN: And I have evidence to indicate why I thought so.

MR. COHN: Did you ever see them together?

MR. COLEMAN: I may have, and I don't remember.

MR. COHN: You have no recollection of ever having seen them together?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't say that. I don't remember, and I don't recall them as being particularly close friends.

MR. COHN: Would you say that you recall Sobell as being as friendly with Rosenberg as you were with Rosenberg? What is your recollection on that?

MR. COLEMAN: My recollection of him is that he wasn't particularly friendly with Rosenberg, and I have no other evidence to the contrary, and I never associated his name with Rosenberg particularly.

MR. COHN: How about Sussman, did he know Sobell?

MR. COLEMAN: I didn't associate Sussman with Sobell, and I associated him with Rosenberg.

MR. COHN: You didn't know whether Sussman knew Sobell?

MR. COLEMAN: No.

MR. COHN: I want to ask you this question here -- by the way, is there anything else you said on this recommendation

you gave to Mr. Sobell? And when was that, by the way? When did you give Mr. Sobell this recommendation to the First Army?

MR. COLEMAN: I did not give Mr. Sobell a recommendation.

MR. COHN: Did you tell them that they shouldn't employ him; that he was an associate of Julius Rosenberg?

MR. COLEMAN: I didn't know that, and I didn't say that. I said only what I knew at the time, and I don't remember what I said, but it was not unfavorable, since I had no unfavorable or derogatory information against him. He was working on classified work and he had been, and I assumed he was all right, and I knew nothing else about him.

MR. COHN: You gave him a favorable reference, did you not?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't remember what it was, but it was not derogatory.

MR. COHN: It was not derogatory?

MR. COLEMAN: No, sir.

MR. COHN: When was that?

MR. COLEMAN: It was 1946 or 1947.

MR. COHN: He applied for the job in 1947 and gave your name.

MR. COLEMAN: Then it was in 1947.

MR. COHN: Sometime in 1947. I assume it was sometime thereafter.

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is all I remember about the incident. At the moment I told him I had documents in my home, bang, downstairs I went for this waiver. This is the only recollection I have of it.

If you want to get some more out of it, you can't get it while I am conscious.

MR. COHN: What is that?

MR. COLEMAN: You will have to do something more. This is all I remember.

MR. COHN: Can you give us any more of your recollection of your association with Rosenberg, which was close enough so that he not only took you to this meeting of the Young Communist League, but was confiding in you the identity of at least one other person who was a member of the Communist movement?

MR. COLEMAN: At that time, that wasn't considered very much of a confidence. They were very open about it, and they called themselves the Young Communist League and they didn't hide.

MR. COHN: Then give us the names of some other people besides Rosenberg, who is dead, and Sussman, who has come forward and admitted the charge and named themselves.

MR. COLEMAN: This is the only two people I knew at that time, and I explained to you the circumstances why it was only those two people. Senator McCarthy questioned it in executive session, and I tried to give him an explanation

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MR. COLEMAN: The first time I knew was when you people told me at executive session that he was cooperating with you, and I told you then that I was testifying under oath, and I was well aware of it, and I said that the first time I knew that Sussman was cooperating with the Government was at that time.

MR. COHN: Did you tell the FBI about Sussman at the first interview?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't remember when I told them.

MR. COHN: You know you didn't tell them at the first interview?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't remember.

MR. COHN: Did the FBI mention Sussman to you at the first interview?

MR. COLEMAN: I don't recall. I know I told them, and they asked me at some time, in one of those interviews, who I thought were Communists in the City College class, and I told them all I knew.

MR. COHN: Namely, Rosenberg and Sussman?

MR. COLEMAN: That is right.

MR. COHN: Is that right?

MR. COLEMAN: That is right.

MR. COHN: And that was not -- or you can't tell us whether or not that was at the first interview?

MR. COLEMAN: That is right.

MR. COHN: But you are sure at the first interview you did not tell them that Rosenberg had taken you to a meeting of the Young Communist League?

MR. COLEMAN: That is right.

MR. COHN: You are sure of that?

MR. COLEMAN: That is right.

MR. COHN: I have nothing further.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me see if I have this correctly in mind. Mr. Coleman, you were handling Secret material at Fort Monmouth, and you knew that Rosenberg was a Communist and Sussman was a Communist. Did it ever occur to you that you perhaps should, on your own, drop a note to the FBI or call them up and tell them that you knew both of those men were Communists? I am curious to know why you waited until along in 1950, or whenever it was that Rosenberg was up for trial, when they came to you and questioned you, and they had to come back three times to get the complete story -- why you waited until that time, you, a man who was handling Secret and Top Secret material.

MR. COLEMAN: I did not know Rosenberg was working for the Government, and I didn't know anything about Sussman or Rosenberg, where they were or what they were doing.

THE CHAIRMAN: When he was arrested, why did you not contact the FBI and say, "I can give you some information on this man"?



Mr. Green, and you might want to hear that before you make a comment.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand from what you said yesterday, what we are referring to the Department of Justice -- first of all, on the matter of the false statement made to Mr. Reid in 1946, that is, the denial of possession of these documents in his home, which turned out to be an untruthful denial, according to Mr. Reid's testimony, that would be barred by the statute of limitations, and therefore we were not going to refer that, even though if not barred it would be a false statement in a matter pending before a Government agency.

However, we were going to refer, according to what you said, No. 1, the question of false statements made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the first interview, and failure to disclose, in response to questions, information concerning the Young Communist League activities of Rosenberg and of himself.

No. 2, the direct contradiction in testimony concerning membership by Mr. Coleman in the YCL, in view of the sworn statement of Mr. Sussman yesterday.

And, No. 3, the direct contradictions in testimony concerning the extent of the association between Mr. Coleman and Julius Rosenberg.

That still leaves open the question of the Sobell matter



and the statements made in the recommendations given by Mr. Coleman for Mr. Sobell, and we have not seen an original copy of that yet.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Cohn, unless you have a living witness on the Rosenberg association, the record at this time would not be such that you could prove any point?

MR. COHN: I assume that the Department of Justice is not going to determine that merely on the record we send them. They are going to take that as a start and, with the aid of the FBI investigation, build from there and determine what the facts are. When they have completed a full investigation and talked to all of the people, they will present the matter to the grand jury for a determination.

To answer your last question, Mr. Chairman, we do have Mr. Shoiket and Mr. Sevitsky, who are also named as members of the Young Communist League by Mr. Sussman yesterday.

I think Mr. Shoiket is here, but I assume we can't reach him this morning, and I know there is some more material we want to go over with him in executive session. May he appear in executive session in Room 357 at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon, and may Mr. Shoiket and Mr. Sevitsky be heard in open session tomorrow morning?

THE CHAIRMAN: And, Mr. Green, I assume that your client will want to be here to hear all of the testimony concerning him. He does not have to be here and he is not being ordered

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 27, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: AARON HYMAN COLEMAN  
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-28-87 BY 3042/PWT/CL

#861540

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*uk*

[REDACTED]

*o/s*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*o/s* [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

cc: Mr. Boardman

Mr. Boardman

LBN:arm (4)

OCT 19 1955

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 74-5-1201-5

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols  
RE: AARON HYMAN COLEMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7D

o/s

*yes.*

*✓*

*Mr. Tolson*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/20/50

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: AARON HYMAN COLEMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R

G.I.R. 1

CONFIDENTIAL

Rerep of SA REGINALD C. VINCENT 10/3/50, Newark.

As set forth in referenced report, the investigation of AARON COLEMAN is based upon the fact that COLEMAN has been listed as a reference and close friend of MORTON SOBELL, recently indicted in New York on espionage charges. In addition, it has been reported that COLEMAN had attended meetings of the Young Communist League while a student at City College of New York and has on two occasions violated instructions concerning handling of classified documents while employed by the Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. (u)

Investigation to date in the Newark Office has failed to develop information specifically indicating espionage activity on the part of COLEMAN or his associates in the Radar Branch, Evans Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth. In addition to considerable background checking and review of records, this investigation has included a full-time physical surveillance of COLEMAN instituted September 16, 1950. To date this surveillance has disclosed no contacts or activities which are considered other than normal business activity with the exception of COLEMAN's contact on September 19, 1950, with an unknown individual believed to be WILLIAM H. MAHONEY, which appeared to have been conducted in a clandestine manner. %s

Subsequent investigation has revealed that MAHONEY is employed at the Coles Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, and has regular contact with COLEMAN in the course of his business. He is authorized for access to classified material, and during the subject's recent trip to Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, Maryland, MAHONEY was a traveling companion of the subject. A question arises as to why COLEMAN and MAHONEY found it necessary to meet in the manner employed on September 19, 1950.

As set forth in referenced report, COLEMAN is known to have associated with MORTON SOBELL, JACK OKUN, HYMAN YAMINS, EUGENE SHEFTLEMAN, HAROLD DYCORE and others named below, all of whom have been subjects of Bureau investigations and who have been or are closely associated with the highly classified projects of the U. S. Signal Corps and U. S. Air Force. Inasmuch as no evidence of espionage activity on the part of COLEMAN has been developed thus far, it is suggested that investigation in this matter be considered in the light of the entire situation at Evans and Watson Laboratories and the possibility that any of several employees at those establishments could conceivably be engaged in activities affecting the security of classified projects being handled therein. (u)

LGT:AM  
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INDEXED - 122

OCT 28 1950

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43 NOV 7 1962

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

3042/PWT/OKS 7-31-87  
pgs 1, 5, 6 & 8  
nothing  
Classified

NK 100-31628

Letter to Director, FBI

BENJAMIN ~~ZUCKERMAN~~, Radio Engineer. Both parents born Poland. CCNY 1934-38, B.E.E. Listed MORTON SOBELL as reference on PSQ. Also listed as reference one ~~S. RICH~~, 10 Monroe Street, New York, which is also address of ~~JULIUS ROSENBERG~~. (u)

DAVID ~~SATINOFF~~, Radio Engineer. Name noted by New York Office as appearing among list of names kept in desk of MORTON SOBELL at Reeves Instrument Company. (u)

Concerning the desirability of continuing a surveillance of the subject, it is believed, first, that if COLEMAN has been or is involved with the espionage parallel represented by SOBELL, ROSENBERG, et al, he would make certain to avoid any espionage contacts at this time. On the other hand, if he is presently compromising the Signal Corps secret projects in connection with radar defense through another parallel possibly represented by YAMINS, DUCORE, etc., his contacts would be difficult of discovery due to the loose and discreet nature of the present surveillance. In order to fully develop information concerning the nature of the subject's contacts and activities, a continuation of the present surveillance would be necessary although such continuation over a long period of time may disclose the Bureau's interest in this matter. (u)

A surveillance of the subject at the present time involves the assignment of four agents at Long Branch, New Jersey. At such time as COLEMAN is away from the New Jersey area or is known to be at his place of employment, these agents are utilized in the coverage of miscellaneous leads, such as review of subject's bank records or of visitor and travel records at Fort Monmouth and Watson Laboratories.

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In view of the above, it has been necessary to maintain the  
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NK 100-31628

Letter to Director, FBI

mind the display of such photos to individuals contacted by the Bureau in the past and who may have had reason to deal with COLEMAN. Such individuals would include HARRY GOLD, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ELIZABETH BENTLEY and the like. Photos presently available are not considered a good likeness of the subject.

In considering the advisability of installation of a technical surveillance at the subject's home, reference is made to the telephone conversation between Mr. A. H. BELMONT and ASAC KAACK, in which Mr. BELMONT did not believe a technical surveillance advisable at that time in view of possible prosecutive action.

However, if this matter is to be considered as an intelligence rather than a prosecutive investigation, a technical surveillance of COLEMAN and perhaps others would provide a valuable source of information. In this connection,

[REDACTED]

Consideration has also been given to a confidential and discreet search of the subject's premises. In this regard, it is noted that COLEMAN resides in a dwelling, the second floor of which is occupied by his close friend and co-owner of the property, Mrs. HAROLD DUCORE. Surveillance has disclosed that seldom is Mrs. DUCORE or Mrs. COLEMAN absent from the house at the same time, which results in limited opportunity to conduct such a surveillance. It is believed, however, that such technique should be employed when the occasion can be found.

Although a search of the subject's premises may be hazardous, it is believed that the opportunity may arise for a search of his traveling bags, although it has been noted that COLEMAN never permits his briefcase to leave his hands during his trips.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



FD-72  
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

19319

NK

FILE NO. 100-31628 1b/tk

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>DEC 14 50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/29 to 11-4, 6-10, 13-18, 20, 21/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>REGINALD C. VINCENT</b>
TITLE <b>AARON HYMAN COLEMAN</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Physical surveillance conducted on Subject 9/16/50 to 11/3/50. No activity noted tending to prove AARON COLEMAN presently engaged in espionage. AARON COLEMAN interviewed 11/2/50. He stated he knew MORTON SOBELL as a classmate at CCNY, but denies closer association at school. He had subsequent contact with MORTON SOBELL at G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. and at Reeves Instrument Corporation, N.Y. in connection with Signal Corps business. AARON COLEMAN advised MORTON SOBELL visited him at Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, N.J. in connection with Reeves Corp. contracts in early 1948. Ft. Monmouth attendance and personnel records, scholastic and selective service records set out. Landladies of AARON COLEMAN at previous residences interviewed. Results set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

The following is a joint investigation of Special Agent LOUIS G. TURNER and the writer:

ASSOCIATION WITH MORTON SOBELL

Investigation has revealed that AARON COLEMAN was a classmate of MORTON SOBELL at City College of New York from 1934 to 1938; further, that SOBELL visited COLEMAN at Evans Signal Laboratory, hereafter referred to as ESL, in June, 1947, and that COLEMAN was listed by SOBELL as a reference in completing employment records at Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York in 1947.

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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2-Baltimore 2-San Francisco 2-Washington Field 4-Newark		STA <i>[Signature]</i>	

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1 cc Enrich -



NK 100-31628  
/JEL

On October 10, 1950 the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, returned an indictment charging MORTON SOBELL with violation of Section 34, Title 50, U. S. Code.

On November 3, 1950, AARON COLEMAN was interviewed at his home by Special Agents LOUIS G. TURNER and the writer relative to his knowledge of and association with MORTON SOBELL. COLEMAN stated he knew MORTON SOBELL as a classmate at City College of New York, both being members of the electrical engineering class of 1938. He pointed out there were approximately 20 students in this class, all of whom would have had several classes with SOBELL and would undoubtedly know him. He said that except for attendance in the same classes and during occasional lunch hour discussions of engineering problems, he had no further association with SOBELL during the period at CCNY.

COLEMAN remarked that SOBELL displayed an interest in political matters, whereas most of the other students of the engineering school confined their interest to their studies and engineering problems.

COLEMAN described SOBELL as eccentric, abrupt and antagonistic, but that he believed it could always be said that SOBELL "had his heart in his engineering work." SOBELL, according to COLEMAN, was generally considered by other students to be extremely intelligent and well informed on technical matters.

COLEMAN stated further that he learned through occasional discussions at CCNY with SOBELL that the latter had "leftist views." He stated that SOBELL probably participated in some of the student pickets and demonstrations, which he described as being quite common on the CCNY campus during the days of their attendance there. COLEMAN advised that he would never say SOBELL was a Communist, but that he would definitely classify him as a "leftist."

COLEMAN reiterated that he was never a social acquaintance of MORTON SOBELL while at CCNY.

AARON COLEMAN said that following graduation in 1938, he next saw SOBELL in late 1946 at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

At that time he and another employee of the Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth visited the Schenectady Plant concerning Signal Corps contracts. They discovered that SOBELL had been appointed Project Engineer for the contract by General Electric.

COLEMAN pointed out that future contacts with SOBELL at General Electric were handled by other employees of Fort Monmouth, and that his association was limited to technical discussion on the day of the above mentioned visit.

COLEMAN further advised that he next came across SOBELL in 1947 when COLEMAN visited the Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York City, again concerning Signal Corps contracts. He said that in discussion with one of the officials of Reeves, he was advised that Reeves intended to hire MORTON SOBELL. COLEMAN stated he considered this matter normal in view of the fact that the Reeves Instrument Corporation had previously hired several other General Electric employees. He added that the information was probably passed on to him inasmuch as it was known that he attended City College of New York about the same time as MORTON SOBELL.

COLEMAN said that on subsequent visits to Reeves in connection with Signal Corps business he noticed the presence of SOBELL in the office of that firm. He said that in subsequent visits to Reeves, which decreased in frequency in the ensuing years, his only contact with SOBELL was to say hello whenever he would see him at the Reeves Office.

COLEMAN recalled that SOBELL visited Fort Monmouth once or twice in the spring of 1948 as a consultant, probably at the request of officials of the Reeves Company. COLEMAN pointed out that these visits of SOBELL involved attendance at conferences on a consultant basis and did not imply access to classified information of the Signal Corps.

It is noted that the visitors' records of ESL reflect that SOBELL registered to visit COLEMAN on June 26, 1947. It is further noted that this is ten days subsequent to the date SOBELL started work at Reeves Instrument.

COLEMAN was questioned further as to the date which he recalls SOBELL visiting Fort Monmouth for the above mentioned consultant duties. COLEMAN advised that the visit must have occurred at least several months

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after SOBELL started work at Reeves; otherwise, his services as a consultant would be worthless, inasmuch as he would be unfamiliar with the project being discussed.

COLEMAN went on to state that SOBELL never had access to classified information through him, although numerous classified reports of the Signal Corps were sent to Reeves Instrument Company under guard. He stated that although he was not aware of whether or not SOBELL had access to this information after he arrived at Reeves, he nevertheless reported to the Fort Monmouth Security Officer the possibility that SOBELL may have compromised Signal Corps information in the hands of the Reeves Company. COLEMAN recalled that he considered this to be a very serious security threat at the time, but that he acted no further than to render a report to the security officer.

COLEMAN volunteered the information that at one time he received a questionnaire concerning SOBELL, and he assumed that this resulted from the fact that SOBELL had given his name as a reference. COLEMAN stated that he filled out the questionnaire, indicating that he was acquainted with SOBELL only at City College of New York and considered him to be a loyal American, as far as he knew.

COLEMAN was questioned further as to why SOBELL may have used him as a reference, and COLEMAN stated that it was probably due to the fact that SOBELL "saw me walk into Reeves once or twice and put my name down."

#### RESULT OF PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

A physical surveillance was conducted concerning the Subject from September 16 to November 3, 1950. The surveillance failed to develop any information tending to prove that AARON COLEMAN is presently engaged in any espionage activity. ] 9/s

#### PERSONNEL RECORDS AT FORT MONMOUTH

[REDACTED] ] 9/s

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New Jersey, and residing at 677 Gerard Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey.

He described himself as being single and having no dependents; that he was a native born citizen, having been born in New York City on November 29, 1918. He further stated he had never been convicted of a felony. His social security number was shown as 119-05-2639, and his service serial number as O-31-776.

It was further indicated that he had done graduate work at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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Photographs of MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were shown to

Both advised that neither picture was familiar to them and, further, that the names SOBELL and ROSENBERG meant nothing to them.

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DATE

12/10/48	A. H. COLEMAN	Signal Corps	PERRY SEAY
1/3/47	A. COLEMAN	Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth	Mr. REESE
1/4/49	A. H. COLEMAN	Signal Corps Ft. Monmouth	Mr. REESE
1/5/49	A. H. COLEMAN	Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth	Mr. SEAY
1/14/49	A. H. COLEMAN	Signal Corps Ft. Monmouth	ALDRICH
2/2/49	Lt. Col. J. E. Kelsey A. H. COLEMAN	Signal Corps Ft. Monmouth	Mr. PERRY SEAY
6/10/49	A. H. COLEMAN	Signal Corps Ft. Monmouth	P. SEAY
8/19/49	A. H. COLEMAN	Sig. Corps, Belmar Evans, N.J.	P. SEAY
10/3/49			
3/9/50	A. H. COLEMAN	Evans Sig. Lab.	P. SEAY

The New York Office also made available photostatic copies of these records which are being maintained in the Newark Office. The originals were returned to the Reeves Instrument Corporation.

By letter dated October 25, 1950 the Bureau pointed out that the individual COLEMAN visited at the Reeves Instrument Company on virtually every recent occasion was PERRY SEAY. It was noted with respect to SEAY, that at the arrest of MORTON SOBELL in Mexico City he had in his possession a drawing entitled "Voltage of Digital Converter" dated June 19, 1950 which was apparently prepared by PERRY SEAY at the Reeves Instrument Company.

In view of the above and the apparent close connection between COLEMAN, SOBELL and SEAY, the Bureau requested the New York Division to



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conduct a complete investigation as to the background activities and associates of SEAY.

It was noted that a check of the Bureau files failed to indicate any identifiable subversive information concerning PERRY SEAY.

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VISITS OF MORTON SOBELL TO RED BANK, NEW JERSEY

On October 5, 1950 Special Agent WILLIAM H. MC LAUGHLIN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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COVERAGE OF SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES WITHIN EVANS SIGNAL LABORATORY

In connection with determining and following subject's activities during

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"(e.g. cafeteria) warning personnel regarding careless discussions of classified information. Notices similar to those used in the Pentagon Building are suggested as being quite effective."

This suggestion was signed "A. H. COLEMAN, Chief, Systems Section, Extension 426,"

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By letter dated October 20, 1950 the Albany Office furnished a list of all business trips made by MORTON SOBELL outside of Schenectady, New York, as a representative of the General Electric Company in Schenectady. It was noted that SOBELL was employed by that company as a Test Engineer June 15, 1942 until June 13, 1947. The list includes the following entries:

<u>Date of Visit</u>	<u>Company Visited</u>	<u>Accompanied By</u>	<u>Object of Visit</u>
11/19/46-11/22/46	U. S. Signal Corps Lab, Belmar, N. J.	T. WOODRUFF, Syracuse Works, GE	Army Sonde
12/11/46	Camp Evans Signal Corps Lab, Belmar, New Jersey	L. L. BORDON; R. J. NEWMAN; S. E. HATCHETT; N. W. ALEXANDER	Army Sonde Computer

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o/s [ information was not considered as sufficient derogatory information to warrant a complete investigation. Request was made for more specific data.

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In connection with the surveillance of the subject, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Reference to the Amateur Radio Callbook for 1950, disclosed that HAROLD N. DUCORE residing at 404 South Atkins Avenue, Neptune, New Jersey, was a licensed amateur radio operator with assigned call letters W2LYL. It is noted that the personnel records reflected DUCORE previously resided at 404 Atkins Avenue.

o/s

ALICE DUCORE

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June 27, 1949 to November 20, 1949 inclusive and he was deemed to have rendered service during that time.

In connection with the LGE investigation concerning OKUN the report of SA HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. dated January 4, 1949 at Washington, D.C. reflects on the Administrative Page that the files of the House Committee on un-American Activities, reflect that one ISADORE OKUN, 473 E. 93 Street, Brooklyn, New York, signed a Communist Party Nominating Petition in 1939, 1940. No additional information was available as to whether this individual was the father of JACK OKUN or not.

In this connection it is noted that the personnel file concerning OKUN at Watson Laboratories, reflects that OKUN's father is ISADORE OKUN and that from February 1939 to April 1941 OKUN resided at 473 E. 93 Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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JOSEPH PERCOFF

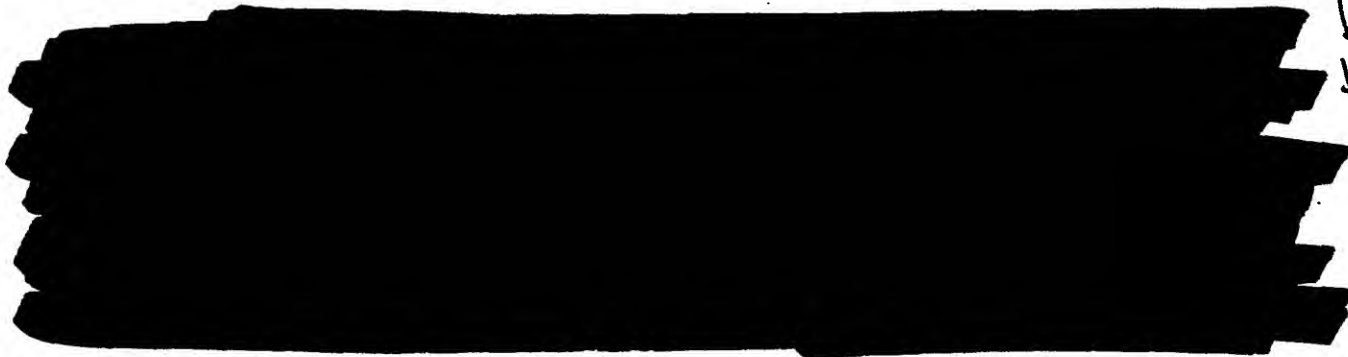


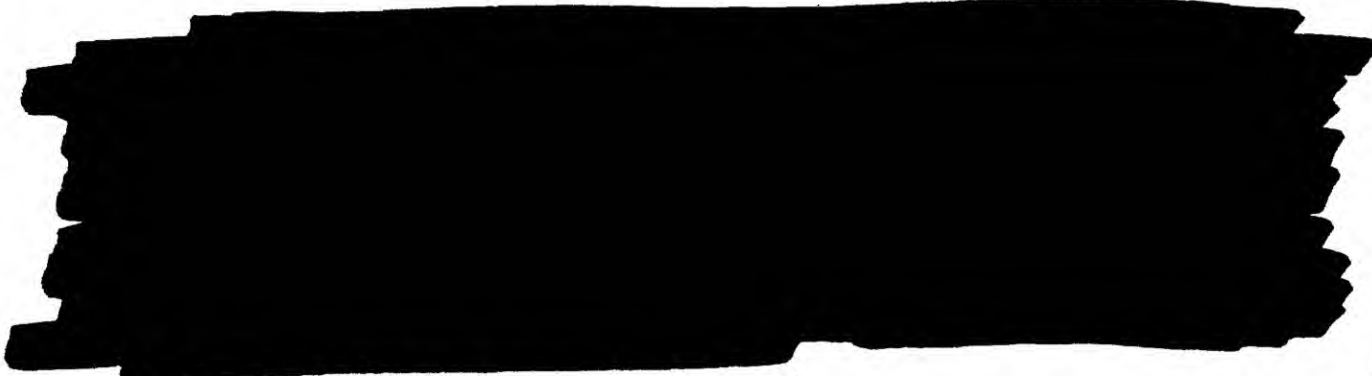
In connection with the JOE PERCOFF mentioned as an associate of JACK OKUN, reference is made to the report of Special Agent HENRY WOODS, Newark, New Jersey, February 29, 1944, captioned JOSEPH HERBERT PERCOFF, wa.

o/s

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He shows Post Graduate work at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the Rutgers University Extension division. He listed his affiliation with organizations as American Society of Mechanical Engineering and New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers. His present address is 27 Oakwood Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey with previous residence at 855 Woodgate Avenue, Elberon, New Jersey.



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BENJAMIN BOOKBINDER

As a result of physical surveillance  it was ascertained that BENJAMIN BOOKBINDER was an associate of the subject.

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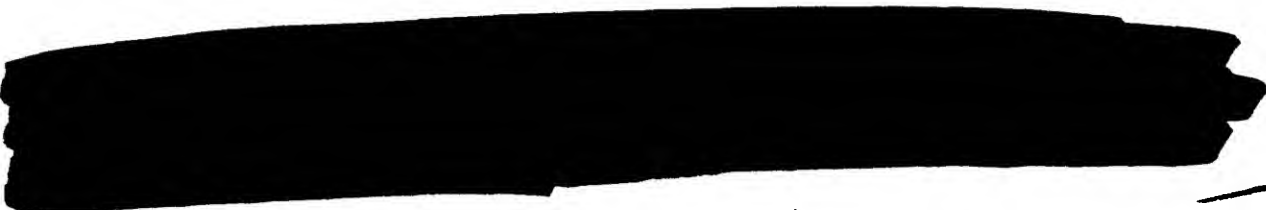
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Through the office of the Air Provost Marshal, Watson Laboratories, Red Bank, New Jersey, the personnel file of BENJAMIN BOOKBINDER was reviewed. A Personal History Statement completed by him October 27, 1949 reflects that he was born August 2, 1915, New York, New York, the son of JACOB BOOKBINDER born September 1, 1887 in Russia and SARAH BOOKBINDER nee Schwartz born 1890 in Russia. The statement reflects that both parents reside at 3965 Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, New York and that both are citizens of the United States. Under the heading "Education" BOOKBINDER indicates that he attended DeWitt Clinton high school, Bronx, New York and CCNY 1933-35. He continued his education from 1935-42 at NYC attaining a Bachelor in Mechanical Engineering. He listed membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (student membership). BOOKBINDER set forth that he has been employed as an engineer from September, 1945 to the date of statement at Watson Laboratories, Red Bank, New Jersey. He is indicated to have previously worked from December, 1942 to April, 1945 as an engineer at the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Agency, 309 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey. Prior to that from June, 1942 to December, 1944 he was employed as an engineer at the Signal Corps Radar Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey.

A further review of BOOKBINDER's file at Watson Laboratories, reflects a letter dated October 10, 1949 from the Provost Marshal to the Research and Development Board, Washington, D.C. indicating that BOOKBINDER had interim service for access to "secret" information based on (1) a favorable processing by the FBI incident to executive order #9835 and (2) a favorable loyalty investigation by Hooper and Holmes Bureau July 28, 1942. The file further indicates that a check was made through the Headquarters of the Inspector General, 67 Broad Street, New York reflecting that as of April 4, 1950 there was no derogatory information.

*o/s*

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In connection with the investigation of MORTON SOBELL, BOOKBINDER was interviewed by SA LOUIS G. TURNER and the writer on November 6, 1950. He advised that he attended the night division of CCNY pursuing a course in Mechanical Engineering from 1933-35. He stated he had no contact with MORTON SOBELL while at CCNY and in fact did not know SOBELL was a student at that school during the time he attended. He accounted for this lack of contact by pointing out that he attended CCNY during evening hours.

ADMINISTRATIVE

BOOKBINDER pointed out that he was a childhood acquaintance of SOBELL, the latter having been a neighbor of his when he resided with his parents at 2141 Honeywell Avenue, Bronx, New York. In this connection BOOKBINDER pointed out that he resided at the above address prior to eleven years of age and as a child had frequent association with SOBELL and often was in SOBELL's home. BOOKBINDER recalled that his parents have described SOBELL's parents as a "bit radical and hot headed" but that his own recollection of SOBELL's parents was not of value due to his immature age. After moving away from the neighborhood of Honeywell Avenue BOOKBINDER recalls that he had heard of SOBELL only sporadically during the years. He added that he had no personal contact with SOBELL until 1942. He stated that in November, 1942 he was assigned as a Signal Corps Inspector at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. While there he ran into SOBELL on the street one day and learned that SOBELL was an employee of General Electric. On SOBELL's invitation BOOKBINDER visited his room where he reminisced childhood activities. BOOKBINDER pointed out here that he never liked SOBELL particularly well, regarding him as a "sleazy character" and that he visited him more or less through a sense of duty. He also remarked that he was so disgusted by the filthy condition of SOBELL's room and of SOBELL's personal appearance that he avoided any further contact with him while at GE.

BOOKBINDER advised that his next contact with SOBELL occurred sometime in 1948 or 1949 at Watson Laboratories. He stated that he chanced to meet SOBELL in the Watson Cafeteria at which time he learned that SOBELL was an employee of the Reeves Instrument Company in New York City and was visiting Watson Laboratories in connection with Air Force contracts. Again from a sense of duty BOOKBINDER invited SOBELL to visit his home that evening. He said at that time he lived at 504 High Street, Long Branch, New Jersey with a cousin, BENJAMIN KAZAN, Chief of the Special Purposes Tube Section at Evans Signal Laboratory. During the visit SOBELL displayed considerable knowledge of photography and displayed colored slides taken by him during a vacation trip to Maine the previous summer. BOOKBINDER was unable to recall the exact date of SOBELL's visit to his home, but believes that on leaving SOBELL then visited the home of BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN. He further believes that ZUCKERMAN subsequently told him that SOBELL had visited at the ZUCKERMAN residence on one or two occasions during SOBELL's visits to Watson Laboratories.

BOOKBINDER believed that SOBELL supposedly visited Watson

RCV : ~~MM~~CL : EF

# ADMINISTRATIVE

Laboratories about six or eight times although he himself saw him only on three occasions. He pointed out that SOBELL dealt almost entirely with LESLIE CORNELL at Watson. He stated that the above-mentioned visit of SOBELL to his home was his last social contact with him and although he may have seen him once or twice subsequently he knows of no further activity on SOBELL's part prior to the time of arrest.

BOOKBINDER stated that during all his contacts with SOBELL the latter never in any way sounded him out concerning his political views and never approached him concerning Espionage activity.

BOOKBINDER was questioned concerning his knowledge of JULIUS ROSENBERG inasmuch as his employment at the Newark Inspection Zone was in part concurrent with that of ROSENBERG's. BOOKBINDER remarked that he has absolutely no knowledge of ROSENBERG and has never at any time been an acquaintance.

CHARLES GROSSMAN

b7D

%

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RCV:MMcL:EF

ADMINISTRATIVE

with BRENNER's employment at Fort Monmouth, reflects that he was born March 17, 1916 at New York, New York. His father is recorded as LEWIS MAXWELL COHEN born 1884 in the United States, presently residing at 1301 15th Street, North West Washington, D.C., an attorney by profession. His mother, ELSA J. NET DRYFOOS was born 1889 in the United States and presently resides at 405 West 23rd Street, New York, New York. BRENNER's father-in-law, CHARLES RHODES, was born in England approximately 1882.

BRENNER has listed the following educational record:

1932-33--Phillip Academy, Andover, Massachusetts  
1933-34--Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
1934-36--NYU, New York  
1936-39--MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, B.S.E. degree

Under organizations past or present which he has held membership BRENNER has listed Institute of Radio Engineers, ABC, American Radio Relay League; Wilkie for President Club; MIT Alumni Association and American Institute of Electrical Engineers. o/s

BRENNER shows employment at Fort Monmouth as civilian electrical engineer (Systems) from June, 1941 to the date of application.

In September, 1943 he married JOSEPHINE THERESA RHODES in London, England; she was born November 30, 1916 Yorkshire, England, and as of date of the statement was a British subject.

BRENNER's present address is reflected in the files of the New Jersey State Motor Vehicle Bureau as Box 509C Baileys Corner, Glendale, New Jersey.

In connection with the MORTON SOBELL investigation, BRENNER was interviewed by SA JOHN A. LYONS and the writer. He advised that during 1947 the Signal Corps had contracts with G.E. in Schenectady, New York for the development of servo mechanism units. As a representative of the Signal Corps he visited G.E. for technical discussions. At that time he came to know MORTON SOBELL who was design engineer for G.E. this particular contract. He stated that on one of these visits he was accompanied by ARON COLEMAN who represented Evans Signal Laboratories and that installation's interest in the same program. BRENNER stated that



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throughout the conferences with SOBELL, COLEMAN, and SOBELL argued concerning the merits and technical aspects of the program. On leaving the plant COLEMAN stated that SOBELL had not changed a bit, that he was still as argumentative as he had been during his college days. BRENNER was unaware of any further association between BRENNER and COLEMAN other than as classmates at CCNY. BRENNER advised further that he was never approached by SOBELL with a view to furnishing unauthorized information.

WILLIAM GOULD

COLEMAN's association with WILLIAM GOULD was noted during the course of the physical surveillance [REDACTED]

Personal History Statement prepared in connection with this employment and dated September 14, 1949, reflects GOULD was born March 14, 1902 at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He attended Worcester Polytechnic Institute from 1921-24 and graduated from MIT after attendance there 1924 to 1925. He lists membership among other organizations in the American Radio Relay League and the Institute of Radio Engineers. His father is set forth as WILLIAM BENJAMIN GOULD born February 10, 1869 in the United States and his mother as HANNA JORDAN GOULD born March 31, 1849 in the United States. On September 8, 1934 he married LEAH FELTS at Boston, Massachusetts; she was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts July 6, 1914. The statement sets forth that GOULD has been employed since October, 1940 until the present as radio engineer at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

o/s

refer Army

[REDACTED]

LOUIS VOLP

As a result of the physical surveillance it was ascertained that the subject had contact with LOUIS VOLP, a fellow employee at the Evans Signal Laboratory.

On November 1, 1947 VOLP submitted a Personal History Statement listing his address as 6 Hollywood Arms, Elberon, New Jersey. His birth

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o/s [ was shown as October 29, 1910 at New York, New York. His father was recorded as LOUIS FRANK VOLP born June 27, 1880 in the United States and residing at 43-14 Junction Boulevard, Corona, Queens, New York. His mother is set forth as KATHERINE EVANS VOLP nee Kronenberger residing at the same address. Her birth is set out as November 15, 1887 at Germany. She is a United States citizen. On August 22, 1936 VOLP married ANNA MAIE VAUNEISTER in New York, New York. She was born November 17, 1913 at Brooklyn, New York. VOLP's employment record reflects that he was employed on September, 1941 as a radio engineer at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

In connection with the investigation of MORTON SOBELL, VOLP was interviewed by SA JOHN A. LYONS and the writer, at which time he advised that he attended evening sessions of CCNY 1929 to 1939, attaining a degree of B.S.E.E. in the last mentioned year. He advised that he did not know MORTON SOBELL during his school days. He did, however, state that as a visitor to the Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York City during 1948, SOBELL was pointed out to him. He also mentioned that subsequent to the arrest of SOBELL he discussed the arrest with AMRON COLEMAN and HARRY CHAMOLL, both of whom were employed at Evans Signal Laboratory. He said that both men were deeply concerned that SOBELL may have had access to Signal Corps projects through other employees at Reeves. He knew of no visits of SOBELL to Fort Monmouth, or any associations of SOBELL with other Fort Monmouth employees.

SAMUEL LEVINE

As set out in referenced Newark report LEVINE is Assistant Chief Systems Section, ESL and as such is direct subordinate to the subject. Physical surveillances indicate LEVINE has contacted COLEMAN socially.

o/s [ In connection with LEVINE's employment at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, he submitted a Personal History Statement dated November 9, 1948, which reflects he was born May 2, 1916 at Bronx, New York, the son of JACOB LEVINE born January, 1884 in Russia and SARAH LEVINE born November, 1885 in Austria. The statement indicates that both parents now reside at 1136 Metcalf Avenue, Bronx, New York and are United States citizens. LEVINE attended CCNY 1933 to 1938, attaining a degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering there. He undertook graduate study at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute from 1946 to the date of the statement. He further lists membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers. His employment record shows that he

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ADMINISTRATIVE

was employed from March, 1940 to August, 1940 at the Signal Corps Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey as an Electrical Engineer-Draftsman. In August, 1940 he was promoted to the title of Radio Engineer at the Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey, a title which he now holds in grade P5.

On May 30, 1942 ~~LEVINE~~ married MILDRED-ROSNER in Virginia. She was born July 16, 1920 at New York, New York.

*o/s  
refer  
ARMY*

[REDACTED]

In report of SA REX I. SHRODER dated November 13, 1950 at New York City entitled MORTON SOBELL.

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

Mr. SAMUEL LEVINE, Deputy Chief, Systems Section, Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey, advised that he presently resides at 98 Beechwood Avenue, West Long Branch, New Jersey. He stated that he attended City College, New York from 1933 to 1938, attaining a degree of B.E.E. in the final year. He stated that he was in a number of classes with MORTON SOBELL and came to know him quite well as a classmate, although he never had any social contacts with him.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. LEVINE further advised that he thought SOBELL to be of the "screwball" type and explained that SOBELL was extremely interested in the technical work of the course, but being of a very argumentative personality, took issue with the instructors and other members of the class in a very loud and aggressive manner.

LEVINE stated that SOBELL could be classified as a Liberal or Radical and explained that he believed a Liberal to be one who would support the New Deal Program of the Roosevelt Administration, and a Radical to be one who would sympathize with and support the Communist movement.

LEVINE advised that he was also acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG as another member of his City College, New York class, but that his acquaintanceship did not extend beyond that. He described ROSENBERG as being openly Communistic and admitting frequently his association with the Communist movement. He said that ROSENBERG was continually attempting to interest other students in the principles and activity of various Communist movements on the campus, and that he himself had been approached along these lines by ROSENBERG. He did not recall specifically the nature of the approach, but vaguely recalled that it was along the lines of pointing out the benefits of Communism.

LEVINE also advised that ROSENBERG was seen passing out literature and present at various demonstrations which were part of the times at City College, New York. LEVINE denied that he had ever participated in any Communist or related activity, and that ROSENBERG had never succeeded in recruiting him to that cause.

LEVINE then furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being made a part of the 1-A serial of 65-4108:

"Evans Signal Laboratory  
Belmar, N.J.  
November 9, 1950

"I, Samuel Levine, make the following voluntary statement to John R. Lyons and Reginald C. Vincent who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me for this statement and I know it can be used in a court of law. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement and that I am entitled to benefit of counsel.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

"I attended the College of the City of New York from 1933 to June of 1938. I graduated at that time with the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering. In my class at college was Morton Sobell who I became acquainted with. Since graduating from college I met Morton Sobell on a few occasions. Once on a trip from Washington, D.C. in June, 1942, on another occasion when I happened to meet him when he visited Evans Signal Laboratory. I also saw him on a couple of occasions when I visited the Reeves Instrument Company, New York City. I did not visit him on business but just happened to see him and talked with him as he was in the same room with Perry Seay who I was visiting on Signal Corps Business.

"Since Sobell was apprehended I saw Harry Bellock, an official of Reeves Instrument Company, along with Herman Staudt. Bellock told us that after they had hired Sobell they learned that he was a Communist or was suspected of being a Communist. He also said that he knew Sobell was under surveillance by some security agency. Bellock stated that it would be better to keep Sobell working in the organization where he could be watched than to fire him. Bellock said he had told this to the security agency and it was my impression from the conversation that the security agency agreed with this procedure. Bellock also stated that he could not imagine Sobell being a spy in view of the diligence he pursued in his work at Reeves Instrument Co.

"I have read the above statement consisting of two pages dated November 9, 1950 and state that to the best of my recollection the information contained is true."

"/s/ Samuel Levine"

"Witness:

John R. Lyons, Special Agent, FBI 11/9/60  
Reginald C. Vincent, Special Agent, FBI"

With reference to the statement contained in the above concerning LEVINE meeting MORTON SOBELL on a trip to Washington, D.C., LEVINE explained that in June, 1942 he was returning to New York from Washington at the conclusion of his honeymoon and accidentally met SOBELL on the New York

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

bound train. He recalls that SOBELL told him that he had been working for the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. and that MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER who were also fellow students with SOBELL and LEVINE at City College, New York, were employed at the Navy Department in Washington.

LEVINE also got the impression that SOBELL had either just completed or was on his way to take a course leading to a Masters Degree at the University of Michigan.

With regard to the meeting mentioned as taking place at the Evans Signal Laboratory, LEVINE stated that it occurred about mid-1947 very shortly after SOBELL had started working for the Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York City. SOBELL was present at the Laboratory together with several other Reeves personnel and it was assumed by LEVINE that they had made the visit to discuss contracts between Reeves and the Signal Corps. He said that this meeting was confined entirely to a passing greeting between him and SOBELL.

LEVINE further advised that he subsequently saw SOBELL when he, LEVINE, made business trips to Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York, and in the course of his business there saw SOBELL around the plant. He advised that these contacts were also confined to merely greeting SOBELL and passing the time of day.

ADMINISTRATIVE

LASKY was the subject of an IGE investigation which was based upon his alleged close association between him and one LOUIS KAPLAN, a leader of the CP in Asbury Park, New Jersey. It was noted that LASKY resided in the same neighborhood with KAPLAN. The investigation confirmed the fact that KAPLAN and LASKY had associated but the inference was that the association was as neighbors.

CARL GREENBLUM

GREENBLUM is presently employed in the Systems Section as a radio engineer.

His personal history statement dated December 29, 1948, reflects that he was born November 23, 1916, at Brooklyn, New York. He attended CCNY, 1934 to 1939 attaining a Degree of BSEE. His father was NATHAN GREENBLUM, born 1870 in Austria. He died in 1932. GREENBLUM's mother ANNA was born 1878 in Austria and is a United States citizen. She now resides in Brooklyn, New York. GREENBLUM is single. %

He was employed from 1940 to 1945 as an engineer at the New York Signal Corp Procurement Division in New York and from 1945 to 1948 with the Air Material Command, New York, New York, as an engineer, Administrative Inspector

On November 4, 1950, GREENBLUM was interviewed by SA THOMAS E. KELLY and SA CARLTON C. LENZ. He advised that he graduated from CCNY a half year after MORTON SOBELL and as a result knew SOBELL only casually. He said that as far as his association with SOBELL during the school years, there was none and the extent of his acquaintance on a social basis with SOBELL since that time has been having lunch with him on two or three occasions. This occurred, according to GREENBLUM, during the time SOBELL was attached to the Reeves Instrument Company and he, GREENBLUM, was engaged in radar experiments for the Army.

GREENBLUM said he knew of no CP activity on the part of SOBELL and said that he was never asked to do any favors for SOBELL.



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RCV:EVL/CP

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

JEROME FREEDMAN

Physical surveillances disclosed a visit of a car registered to FREEDMAN to 42 Branchport Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey. ] o/s


In connection with the investigation of MORTON SOBELL, FREEDMAN was interviewed at Watson Laboratories, Red Bank, New Jersey, where he is employed as an electronic scientist. He advised that he presently resides at 31 Cedar Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, and that he attended CCNY from 1933 through June, 1938. He was awarded a Degree of BSEE.

FREEDMAN stated that he recalled MORTON SOBELL as a member of his classes during the Senior year at school. He described him as being a "loud mouth" and one who frequently "told off" the instructors. He described him as having an obnoxious personality and explained that he was considered slightly eccentric and that he apparently never combed his hair for it always gave the impression of standing on end.

FREEDMAN said that for above reasons he did not like the man and stayed away from him, therefore, having no social acquaintance with him.

FREEDMAN also advised that he remembers JULIUS ROSENBERG as having seen him previously but recalls nothing else. He explained that as a technical advisor to the Officer in Charge he was assigned to the Newark Signal Inspection Zone during 1942 and that he may have had some contact with ROSENBERG there.

SIMON LIPSON

  
SA BLAKE E. TURNER conducted the following investigation at Jersey City, New Jersey. ] o/s  
b7D

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RCV:EVL

ADMINISTRATIVE

HERBERT HECKER

[REDACTED] *refer Army*  
[REDACTED] *o/s*

In connection with the investigation of MORTON SOBELL, HERBERT HECKER was interviewed inasmuch as he had attended CCNY 1934 to 1938. He is presently employed as an electrical engineer at Coles Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, and resides 13 Spring Terrace, Red Bank, New Jersey. He stated that as a student at CCNY he knew MORTON SOBELL but not intimately. He recalled SOBELL as an "eccentric character" who had an outspoken manner and unkempt personal appearance.

He stated he was not familiar enough with SOBELL to know whether or not he was involved in any of the demonstrations or radical activities which took place at CCNY and had no knowledge of SOBELL's political views or leanings. He stated he last saw SOBELL on Commencement Day, 1938, and had no knowledge of the man until SOBELL was arrested this year.

HECKER also pointed out that he knew JULIUS ROSENBERG by sight inasmuch as he had seen him once or twice at the Newark Signal Corp Inspection Zone.

LEON M. OLIVERSON

NK 100-31628  
RCV:EVL

ADMINISTRATIVE

Throughout the physical surveillance [REDACTED] efforts were made to secure current photographs of the subject both still and motion picture. Due to the discreet nature of the surveillance, however, this was not accomplished. b7E  
o/s

Arrangements have now been made with SID, Fort Monmouth to rephotograph numerous employees of Evans and current photographs of COLEMAN will be obtained and furnished to other offices so that they may be exhibited to informants such as ELIZABETH BENTLEY, HARRY GOLD, DAVID GREENGLASS, and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

SCHOLASTIC RECORD

[REDACTED] b7D  
It is noted that he specifically inquired regarding whether he would be able to take courses given by a Professor KARAPETOFF. o/s

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PURCHASE OF SUBJECT'S RESIDENCE

As set out in the details of this report the subject purchased his present residence in June, 1947. It is noted that the affidavit of title reflects that this home was purchased from JACK and PAULINE K. SCHMOOKLER whose residence was shown as 4115 Huey Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. The affidavit also reflects that tenants at the time of purchase were LEON J. LADER whose lease expired June 30, 1948, and Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES H. BREWER (or BROWER) who were tenants without lease. [REDACTED] b7D

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RCV:EVL/tk

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED]  
results of which are set out in the details of this report, photographs of  
the following individuals in addition to JULIUS ROSENBERG were shown to each  
[REDACTED]

HELEN SOBELL  
ALFRED and LOUIS SARANT  
CARLA and STEVEN JAVNA  
HELEN and MAX ELITCHER  
JOE FARR  
VIVIAN GLASSMAN  
BETTY SANDER  
RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS  
MICHAEL SIDOROVICH  
MARK PAGE

b7c  
b7D

b7c  
b7D

O/S

b7c  
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ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]

b7D  
b7C  
] 9/s

[REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D

9/s

[REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D

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RCV:EVL/CP

LEAD PAGE

NEWARK OFFICE

At Neptune, New Jersey

Will reinterview JOHN ACKERMAN for further information concerning the activities and associations of the subject. ]%

Will interview Mrs. BESSIE FRAZEE, 2 Steiner Avenue, concerning the subject's residence at her home and will exhibit to her photographs of JULIUS ROSENBERG and those individuals identified with the ROSENBERG ring to ascertain any association between them and the subject of this case.

At Long Branch and Eatontown, New Jersey

Will identify the occupants of those houses visited by the subject as set forth under the results of physical surveillance in this report.

At Red Bank, New Jersey

Will, upon receipt of authorization from the Bureau interview WILLIAM M. HONEY concerning his knowledge of ARON COLEMAN and specifically concerning the clandestine-appearing meeting between M. HONEY and COLEMAN at Eatontown, New Jersey, September 19, 1950. %

At Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Will obtain through SID, Fort Monmouth, current photographs of the subject.

Will maintain contact with Lieutenant LEON B. CHRISTOPHER, Security Officer, ESL, to obtain information relative to COLEMAN'S activities within the laboratory.

**SAC, New York**

**January 19, 1951**

**Director, FBI**

**86-1340 CV**

**ALTON HYMAN COLEMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Your file 100-31622)**

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/87 BY 3042 JET-A/C**

Rebulet 12/14/50, with which you transmitted copies of the report of SA Reginald C. Vincent, dated at Newark, 12/14/50.

Appropriate consideration has been given to your suggestions as to the future investigative action in this matter on the basis of the information appearing in SA Vincent's report, and the Bureau approves your suggested procedure.

In accordance with your request, you are authorized to thoroughly reinterview Subject Coleman, as well as his associates, Jack Olin, Benjamin Zuckerman, Benjamin Bookbinder, and Harold Suore. It is believed, however, that the interviews of the latter-mentioned business associates of Coleman should be limited at this time to their knowledge of the activities and associates of Coleman in order not to interfere with any future anticipated investigation as to their individual activities.

A check has been made of the Bureau's files and references pertaining to William H. Mahoney, but no identifiable information of a derogatory nature was developed therefrom. You are, therefore, authorized to interview Mahoney relative to his contacts with, and knowledge of, the activities of Coleman.

It has been noted that on Page 28 of SA Vincent's report, certain information is set forth as to one William Gould, Chief of the Weather Radar Section at Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey. It is requested that you immediately furnish any additional information appearing in your files or obtained from the personnel records of the Signal Corps Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, concerning Gould. You should indicate your recommendation as to interviewing him concerning Coleman, as well as certain other Evans Signal Laboratory employees concerning whom derogatory allegations have previously been received by your office. It is suggested that you might give consideration to the possibility of developing him as an informant in connection with this matter. In the event a check of Bureau files fails to indicate any information of a derogatory nature concerning that individual.

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols

Tracy

Harbo

Belmont

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

NY

**100-363606-68**

**cc: New York**

**WV**

**MAILED 13**

**JAN 20 1951**

**COMM-FBI**

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
W. A. R. (with "15. 11. 49" above)  
C. H. B.  
Other illegible initials.



It was further noted that on Page 82 of SA Vincent's report, reference was made to an employee, Leslie Cornell, at Watson Laboratory, Red Bank, New Jersey, with whom Norton Sobell was in frequent contact, presumably in connection with business matters. Further information concerning Cornell should be furnished to the Bureau so that appropriate consideration might be given to having him interviewed as to his knowledge, both relative to the activities of Coleman and Norton Sobell.

On Page 100 of this report, one Samuel Levine is indicated as having advised that Harry Bellock of Reese's Instrument Company informed him of their knowledge as to Sobell's alleged Communist Party affiliations. This statement, according to Levine, was made in the presence of one Herman Staudt. It was not clearly set forth as to whether Staudt was an employee of Reese's Instrument Company or Evans Signal Laboratory. However, it was noted that in your letter of 10/20/50, one Herman Raymond Staudt was an employee of the Evans Signal Laboratory. It is therefore requested that you immediately advise whether these persons are one and the same individual. For your information, a check has been made of the Bureau files and references relative to Herman Raymond Staudt, but no identifiable information was located therein. In the event Staudt is found to be identical with the Staudt mentioned in SA Vincent's report, you are authorized to immediately interview him relative to his being present at the time of Bellock's statement concerning Sobell.

With respect to your comments and suggestions concerning investigation based on the security situation as a whole at the Signal Corps Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, you are advised that the Bureau desires that any such investigation should be restricted to those employees against whom specific allegations as to subversive activities or Communist Party affiliations have previously been developed. These investigations should be directed along the line of determining the possibility of such individuals being engaged in espionage activities. However, inasmuch as all of these individuals are civilian employees of the government, the Bureau's responsibility in the loyalty field should be borne in mind during the course of the investigation.

There appears to be no objection to your office opening an appropriate control file under the caption "Communist Infiltration in Fort Monmouth, New Jersey" as suggested in reference letter, but it is desired that any definite subversive information developed concerning a particular individual should be properly reported in a separate case file on that individual.

A comprehensive letter to G-2 and OSI is presently being prepared by the Bureau. This letter will bring to the attention

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: AARON HYMAN COLEMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 19, 1951

Tolson  
Ladd  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Nichols  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Harbo  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Tele. Room  
Nease  
GandyPurpose:

To authorize the Newark Division to thoroughly interview Aaron Hyman Coleman, Chief of the System Section of the Radar Branch, Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey, for full information concerning his activity and associates. Coleman has been under investigation since September 16, 1950, and no information indicating espionage activities have been developed. He was interviewed on November 2, 1950, for information concerning his association with and knowledge of the activities of Morton Sobell.

Details:

The Newark Division by letter dated December 14, 1950, has requested that the Bureau authorize a further interview of Aaron Hyman Coleman for the purpose of covering all of his activities and associations.

As you will recall, Aaron Hyman Coleman was a fellow classmate of Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell at the College of the City of New York, and first came to the attention of the Bureau by reason of the fact that Sobell visited Coleman at the Evans Signal Laboratory on June 26, 1947, shortly after Sobell's employment at the Reeves Instrument Company in New York. It might be noted that the investigation at Reeves Instrument Company failed to develop any information to the effect that Sobell visited Coleman in connection with his duties at the Reeves Instrument Company.

As a result of the investigation in this matter it was determined that Coleman, who was originally employed for the U.S. Signal Corps Laboratory in Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey in 1939, had on two occasions been charged with violations of the security regulations of the Signal Corps by reason of his noncompliance with the instructions concerning the handling of classified documents. According to the Security Intelligence Division at Fort Monmouth, these charges were

Attachment

100-355506

EFE:gmi

RECORDED - 11

INDEXED - 11

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JAN 23 1951

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7-28-87  
9042/rwr/cjs #801840  
pg. 1 only  
contains nothing classifiable

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a

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEWARK

FILE NO. 100-31628 eg

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/17/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/2, 18, 27, 28/50; 1/8, 10, 12, 16, 29; 2/2, 13, 3/1, 2, 3, 14/	REPORT MADE BY REGINALD C. VINCENT
TITLE AARON HYMAN COLEMAN		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

AARON COLEMAN interviewed December 2, 1950 and in a signed statement he advised he was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG during their undergraduate days at CCNY, 1934 to 1938. He also advised that ROSENBERG admitted to him that he was a member of the YCL and attempted to recruit COLEMAN into Communism. On reinterview February 19, 1951, COLEMAN advised that he attended a YCL meeting with ROSENBERG in about 1937 in New York City but became disgusted with the meeting and attended no further Communist meetings. He denied past or present membership in any Communist Party organization and stated that neither MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, nor anyone else had ever approached him seeking unauthorized information. A

*7-28-87  
#801840  
3422/pt/als  
pp 1, 5, 11-14 + contain  
nothing  
classifiable  
o/s*

[REDACTED] Communist affiliations of these three individuals set forth. OKUN on interview stated he believes Subject to be completely loyal. Former

[REDACTED] Two Air Force engineers at Watson Laboratories who were professionally associated with MORTON SOBELL were unable to furnish any information indicating an association between COLEMAN and MORTON SOBELL. Current pictures of COLEMAN obtained.

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DEFERRED RECORDING  
MAR 28 1951

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>SKM: Kc</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
6 - BUREAU (100-355506) 1 - ALBANY (info) (Encl. 1) 2 - BALTIMORE (65-1792) (Encl. 1) (1 for 65-1808) 1 - CLEVELAND (info) (Encl. 1) 1 - LOS ANGELES (info) (Encl. 1) (Copies continued on page 2)		100-355506-85 MAR 23 1951 5	RECORDED - 76 INDEXED - 76

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DETAILS:

On December 2, 1950, AARON HYMAN COLEMAN was interviewed at Evans Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, his place of employment, by Special Agent JOHN R. LYONS and the writer. At that time he furnished the following signed statement:

"Belmar, N.J.  
December 2, 1950

"I, Aaron Coleman, make the following voluntary statement to John R. Lyons and Reginald C. Vincent who have been identified to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me for this statement and I know that it can be used in a court of law. I have been advised that I have the right of counsel.

"In September 1934 I started to go to City College of New York. During the course of my studies there, I happened to meet and become acquainted with Julius Rosenberg. During 1937 or 1938 I happened to take a course in Mechanical Engineering and Julius Rosenberg sat next to me in this class. He told me of the benefits of Communism in that they were helping the working people and doing something positive to relieve unemployment and poor working conditions. He also requested me to join the Young Communist League, of which he stated he was a member. I did not join the Young Communist League at this time and have never joined that organization. I have never belonged to the Young Communist League or the Communist Party.

"I have read this statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

/s/ Aaron H. Coleman

"Witness:

John R. Lyons, Special Agent FBI 12/2/50

Reginald C. Vincent, Special Agent FBI 12/2/50"

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1 - PHILADELPHIA (65-4440) (info) (Encl.1)	1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (info) (Encl.1)
	3 - NEWARK

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9/5 [ The last paragraph of this statement is in the handwriting of AARON COLEMAN.

In addition to the above signed statement, COLEMAN advised that he was of the definite impression that ~~NATHAN~~ SUSSMAN, who was another classmate of his at City College of New York, was a Communist. He pointed out that this was only an impression, which impression was possibly obtained from seeing SUSSMAN participate in one of the Communist led demonstrations on the campus or from information told to him by other students. He said that SUSSMAN, unlike ROSENBERG, never told him he was a Communist or showed him any membership record to indicate such affiliation. He added that SUSSMAN had never approached him to join the Young Communist League or any other Communist organization.

9/5 [ COLEMAN by way of explanation advised that he divided his fellow students at City College of New York into three groups as follows:

1. Those who had been close friends whom he had known and lived near in Brooklyn, New York, most of whom he had also attended high school with.
2. Those whom he knew by name and with whom he had conversations of the day and perhaps one or two other discussions. He said that he would place ~~MORTON~~ SOBELL in this group.
- 9/4 [ 3. Those whom he knew by sight only and among whom he might recall one or two names. He said that he would place NATHAN SUSSMAN in this group.

AARON COLEMAN was reinterviewed by Special Agent JOHN R. LYONS and the writer on February 19, 1951. He advised, as during the interview of December 2, 1950, that he met JULIUS ROSENBERG while both were undergraduate students at City College of New York during the period 1934 to 1938. He repeated that ROSENBERG admitted membership in the Young Communist League and on several occasions pointed out to him the advantages of Communism to the working people of America. The Subject stated that ROSENBERG attempted to interest him in joining the Young Communist League and that ROSENBERG was quite persistent along that line.

9/5 [ COLEMAN in addition advised that he did attend one meeting of a group which he believed to be a club of the Young Communist League. He

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o/s [ said that the meeting took place in New York and that he believed the date to be in about 1937. COLEMAN then advised that he became disgusted with the proceedings of this meeting and never thereafter attended other meetings of the Young Communist League or of any other organization which he believed to be connected with the Communist Party.

With regard to MORTON SOBELL, COLEMAN advised substantially the same as he did previously in the interview of November 3, 1950. He repeated that he met MORTON SOBELL as a classmate at City College of New York and that with the exception of one or two school social functions he never knew SOBELL on a social basis. He said that during the period that SOBELL worked at the Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York City, he, COLEMAN, made a number of trips to that plant on official Government business. He stated that with the exception of one occasion in which he and SOBELL were members of a luncheon group, his only contact with SOBELL consisted of an exchange of greetings.

COLEMAN also advised that during this same period SOBELL also made a number of trips to Watson Laboratories, an Air Force installation located in close proximity to Fort Monmouth. COLEMAN said that these visits were undoubtedly concerned with contracts which the Reeves Instrument Company had with Watson and that during this period SOBELL was never a visitor to his home.

COLEMAN reiterated that SOBELL had never attempted to get from him any information which would be of an unauthorized nature and that SOBELL at no time made any attempt to recruit COLEMAN into any Communist organization. He said in addition that he does not recall SOBELL ever expressing himself in any manner which would indicate disloyalty to the United States Government.

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o/s

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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NK 100-31628

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NK 100-31628

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Enclosures to Bureau: One photograph of subject and one negative.

Enclosures to field offices: One photograph each of subject.

0/5

- P E N D I N G -


ADMINISTRATIVE

During the interview with AARON H. COLEMAN on February 19, 1951, in addition to the information set out in the details, COLEMAN advised that he jointly owns the residence at 42 Branchport Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey, with HAROLD DUCORE. He said that he first met DUCORE through JEROME CORWIN and sometime after meeting him the three of them made plans to go into business.

They at first planned to use their house in Long Branch, New Jersey, which is the reason for the joint ownership thereof. He said that DUCORE was to occupy the top floor and the downstairs was to be used for the business. However, when COLEMAN got married, he needed the first floor for his personal residence, and it was necessary to find other quarters for the company. He said that the company was incorporated and the legal work was done by JEROME HEYMAN, a friend of HAROLD DUCORE. Headquarters for the business was established in Newark, New Jersey, and the money was to have been put up by CORWIN's brother. The company was to be known as the Ducol Company.

COLEMAN advised, however, that the company never did operate although it was set up for the purpose of selling services and research in electronic equipment. He advised that he is not acquainted with any of the individuals listed as the incorporators.

With regard to DUCORE, COLEMAN advised that he is not particularly friendly with the man, not that there are any real differences between them, but he does not make an effort to be a close friend of DUCORE. He said that DUCORE is a licensed "ham" radio operator but that his equipment is now stored in the attic of the home unused.



ADMINISTRATIVE

In this regard COLEMAN mentioned during the interview that he had accompanied BRENNER to General Electric but stated that he did not believe he had ever recommended SOBELL as an expert in the field inasmuch as he did not know SOBELL that well..

b7D

[REDACTED]

By letter dated January 29, 1951, the New York Office was requested to identify EDITH POTASHNICK as a possible relative of MAX POTASHNICK listed by officials at the Bremerton Navy Yards, Washington, as a suspected Communist.

o/s

During the interview with COLEMAN he advised he has been a life-long friend of one DAVID SIPERSTEIN, aka David Spear, who now resides in Seattle, Washington. He said that in 1948 when he was married he took a honeymoon trip to the state of Washington, during which he visited with SIPERSTEIN. He said that during the visit he met a MAX POTASHNICK and a girl named EDITH, who he believed either had just married or was about to marry MAX POTASHNICK. He said that being short of cash he asked her to cash a check for \$200, which she did..

During the same interview COLEMAN advised that he did not know ALFRED ~~SARANT~~ except by name and believed that he had heard the name as being a friend of HARVEY LEE ~~SACHS~~ whom he associated with at Fort Monmouth.

In addition to the information set out in the details as coming from AARON COLEMAN in the interview of December 2, 1950, COLEMAN was asked if he were aware of anyone who might be a social acquaintance of MORTON SOBELL or anyone with whom SOBELL may have stayed overnight during his frequent visits to Watson Laboratories at Red Bank, New Jersey. COLEMAN advised that he believed BEN ~~ZUCKERMAN~~ would be such an acquaintance.

He explained that during his visit to the Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York he had a conversation with SOBELL during which he mentioned that he was anxious to have ZUCKERMAN leave Watson Laboratories and come to work under his supervision at Fort Monmouth. SOBELL at that time told COLEMAN that he knew ZUCKERMAN was unhappy with his work at Watson and wanted to leave. COLEMAN said that he, therefore, deduced that ZUCKERMAN and SOBELL must know each other for them to have had conversations in which the above information passed.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED NEWARK

NK FILE 100-31628 AMS

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 21 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/28, 29, 31; 6/5, 8, 9, 10/51	REPORT MADE BY REGINALD C. VINCENT
TITLE AARON HYMAN COLEMAN			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

COLEMAN on interview did not recall requesting or receiving radar information from FRED KITTY, but recalls while in Marine Corps he did ask for and receive information from JACK OKUN.

COLEMAN states OKUN, KITTY and HARVEY LEE SACHS were co-workers and close social acquaintances prior to 1944. CP affiliations and association with members of the ROSENBERG espionage ring of KITTY and SACHS set out. COLEMAN recognized photos of JOEL BARR, MAX ELITCHER, MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG as classmates at CCNY, but photos of other members and suspected members of this espionage ring mean nothing to him. Contacts of PERRY SEAY, whom COLEMAN visited often, identified.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING  
AUG 24 1951

9/2/51  
1 cc McClellan  
1 cc OSI  
1 cc E-2

#861840  
728-87

3042/pwt/pls  
pgs 19-44, 20-23, 25, 28  
29432 & contain nothing  
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ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. H. Miller</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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6 Bureau (100-355506) 1 Albany (Info.) 1 Baltimore (65-1792) (Info.) 1 Cleveland (Info.) (Copies Cont'd.)		AUG 22 1951 4-1 ST. SECT. INDEXED - 72	

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NK 100-31628

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O/S

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

John O. Montgomery - SP. Agt. FBI. Balto. Md.  
Robert L. Lanphear, Special Agent FBI Baltimore, Md."

Robert L. Lanphear, Special Agent FBI Baltimore, Md."

[REDACTED]

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FRED J. KITTY

FRED KITTY'S background and Communist affiliation and that of his family has been previously reported.

Confidential Informant Newark T-3, of unknown reliability, furnished a letter dated 1/7/50 which read as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"I have just learned that a Mr. Fred Kitty, formerly of New York City was and is a member of the Communist Party under an assumed name. During the war he was employed as an engineer for the government and did espionage work for the Russian government. At the present time he has a very responsible inspection job with private industries, still doing his dirty work."

On October 10, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, returned an indictment charging MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS with conspiracy to commit espionage by violation Section 34, Title 50, U.S. Code.

On 4/5/51, USDC, SDNY, sentenced MORTON SOBELL to 30 years and sentenced JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG to death for their espionage conspiracy activities.

ANN SIDOROVICH, 8706 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, wife of MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, on 8/7/50 advised agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that HELEN SOROKA KITTY, last known address 1617 Mussula, Towson, Maryland, was a close friend and associate of hers. ANN SIDOROVICH advised that she resided with HELEN during 1940 - 1941 and she recalled that HELEN had met and married FRED KITTY, a close friend of her husband, MICHAEL.

DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted Soviet Espionage Agent, and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, have advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG in January, 1945 informed them that ANN SIDOROVICH would be the individual who would probably contact

them in New Mexico to act as courier and secure information from DAVID GREENGLASS on the Atomic Bomb, which would in turn be given to the USSR. DAVID GREENGLASS further advised that the SIDOROVICHs were close friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Young Communist League have both been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Young Communist League have both been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is further noted that Newark Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised on 3/15/44

that JULIUS ROSENBERG and ALFRED SARANT transferred from Branch 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party to their respective neighborhood clubs on or about 2/14/44. The informant stated that ALFRED SARANT was transferred to the Village Club of the 1st Assembly District of Manhattan. In interview, SARANT denied that he belonged to any of the Communist clubs other than the Greenwich Village Club, mentioned above.

In addition to the above, SARANT also advised in interview that JULIUS ROSENBERG made an attempt sometime while SARANT was employed at the Western Electric Company and residing at 65 Morton St., NYC, to "feel him out politically at which time he didn't bite." He stated that he could not recall ROSENBERG ever asking him for information pertaining to the confidential nature of his employment at the Western Electric Company. However, he stated that had he been so disposed to furnish this information, he could have furnished information pertaining to Airborne Radar.

Both the Communist Party and the American Student Union have been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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NK 100-31628

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Witnessed:

"Joseph J. Keech - F. B. I. - Balto. Md.

"Edward G. Gough - F. B. I. Balt. Md."

9/s  
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b7D

IDENTIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF  
THE ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE RING

Photographs of the following individuals were shown  
to COLEMAN for his possible identification:

JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ALFRED SARANT  
JOEL BARR  
MAX ELITCHER  
MORTON SOBELL  
MIKE SIDOROVICH  
BETTY STUNDERS  
ETHEL ROSENBERG  
DAVID GREENGLASS  
MARK PAGE  
WILLIAM PERL

COLEMAN identified the pictures of JOEL BARR, MAX ELITCHER, MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG as former classmates of his during his attendance at the College of the City of New York from 1934 to 1938. His information concerning SARANT, ROSENBERG and ELITCHER has been previously reported. He was unable to furnish any information concerning JOEL BARR. The other photos meant nothing to COLEMAN with the exception of that of WILLIAM PERL which photo COLEMAN stated looked familiar. He could not, however, further identify the picture. The name ALFRED SARANT, COLEMAN had heard mentioned by HARVEY LEE SACHS and he had the impression that SACHS and SARANT were close friends. He also recalled that the name BENJAMIN LEWIS was generally associated with SARANT'S name when mentioned by SACHS.

refer  
Army



NK 100-31628

9/s [REDACTED] Refer Army

IDENTIFICATION OF CONTACTS  
OF PERRY SEAY

When MORTON SOBELL was arrested at Laredo, Texas, 8/18/50, on a conspiracy to commit espionage charge, he had in his possession a photostatic schematic drawing entitled "voltage to digital converter" dated 6/19/50 and initialled "PAS." It was determined and has previously been reported that these initials were those of PERRY A. SEAY, an engineer employed by the Reeves Instrument Corporation, NYC; and on subsequent interview, SEAY was unable to explain how this drawing dated subsequent to the last day of SOBELL'S employment at Reeves came into SOBELL'S possession. It is noted that the records maintained at Reeves Instrument Corp. for the period 1948 to August, 1950 reflect the AARON HYMAN COLEMAN visited Reeves seventeen times and that on nine of these occasions he signed in to see PERRY SEAY. As previously reported,

[REDACTED] b7D

GERALD P. HUNDT conducted the following investigation:

9/s [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D

FEDERAL

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/1/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/1/52 to 4/20/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>MARCUS M. BRIGHT dab</b>
TITLE <b>NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Southern California Chapter of subject organization still located at 7410 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood.

AS result of its elections for 1953, all offices and a large majority of the 40-man executive board are held by individuals with reported past or present affiliations with the Communist Party and/or Communist front groups. JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, current vice-Chairman of the local organization, continues to be the dominant force in ASP policy. Program during the past year has included anti-Smith Act activity, rallies against the hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities; an "Equal Rights Conference" to force more opportunities for Negroes in the entertainment field; and activity in behalf of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, convicted espionage agents. Information concerning these various activities and functions in recent months set out.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<b>COPY IN FILE</b>		100-1356137-1	<b>INDEXED-45</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		1 - MAY 8 1953	<b>RECORDED-45</b>
6 - Bureau (100-356137) (REG.) 1 - RO #2, Los Angeles (REG.) 1 - ZIO, Los Angeles (REG.) 1 - OSI, Dist. 18, Maywood (REG.) 3 - New York (100-93553) (REG.) 3 - Los Angeles (100-18355)		<b>SECRET</b> <b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>	

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51 JUN 29 1953

LA 100-18355

015  
On July 19, 1952, it was learned from T-16 that FRED RINALDO was eager to initiate a plan out of the Hollywood ASP organization to have a delegation call on Mr. ERIC JOHNSTON, head of the Motion Picture Producers Association, for the purpose of enlisting JOHNSTON's cooperation in opening up the entertainment field for more Negro artists. RINALDO's plan would be part of the over-all ASP campaign to break down discrimination against Negroes in the entertainment field. It was RINALDO's idea to start out by getting thousands of signatures on a petition following which there would be a meeting of all the signers for the purpose of choosing delegates to call upon ERIC JOHNSTON. The plan called for contact with many of the top people in all cooperating organizations at which time the whole idea would be outlined to them and their help enlisted in the entire operation. RINALDO wanted a deadline set for this campaign of August 15, 1952.

It is noted however that neither T-2 nor T-16, both of whom are close to ASP affairs, have been able to determine that RINALDO's plan never developed much beyond the organizational stage and that to date ASP has had little success with its campaign as outlined at the "Equal Rights Conference".

IN BEHALF OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON of the Hollywood ASP organization was the principal speaker at a rally on September 12, 1952, sponsored by the "Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case". T-22 was present at this rally which was held at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles. Literature of the sponsoring committee identified its purpose as being to secure the freedom of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG who stood convicted of violating the Espionage Statute. This literature characterized the convictions as government "frame-ups".

Advance publicity given to the rally in the Daily People's World, Communist Party organ for the west coast, in its issue of August 28, 1952, was to the effect that this rally would be held in behalf of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, "victims of a frame-up atomic spy trial now awaiting death in Sing Sing Prison". The Daily People's World announcement noted that JOHN HOWARD LAWSON would be one of the speakers.

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The rally was attended by an estimated crowd of 1250. JOHN HOWARD LAWSON received an ovation from the audience about half of which stood up when he made his appearance on the speaker's platform. He announced at the outset that he wished to discuss the political aspects of the ROSENBERG conviction. He charged that the indictment of the ROSENBERGS and their prosecution had come at a time when things were going very badly for the American forces in Korea. He charged that the ROSENBERG case was all a part of the same plot in this country to create hysteria, thought control, anti-Semitism and a general drive against progressives. During his speech LAWSON tied the ROSENBERG case in with such issues as the Smith Act trials and the hearings by the HCUA. LAWSON charged that the federal judge who presided at the ROSENBERG trial and the United States Attorney who handled the government's case were prejudiced and completely unfair toward the defendants and their attorney.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

0/5 [REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED] b7D

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The news release charged that the ROSENBERGs had been convicted by insufficient evidence, prejudice on the part of the government prosecution and hysteria. It urged a flood of protest be directed to the President of the United States. The release ended with, "the Rosenberg Committee appeals to all persons of good will in all lands to swell the tide" (of protest to the White House) and stated that the American government is sensitive to foreign public opinion and that if enough messages came to the White House, the ROSENBERGs could yet be saved.

ACTIVITY AGAINST HCUA

*House Committee on Un-American Activities*

According to T-1, the HCUA was scheduled to return to Los Angeles in the early part of 1952 for a continuation of its hearings regarding the extent of Communist penetration of the Hollywood motion picture industry. However, the Committee also intended to inquire into Communist infiltration of certain professional fields other than the entertainment industry, principally the legal and medical fields. Repeated postponements of the scheduled hearings were made until the conclusion of the Smith Act trials then taking place in Los Angeles. The HCUA hearings were finally held in September and October, 1952.

01/5  
T-16 learned from SARAJO LORD, ASP Executive Director, in January, 1952, that the local chapters of the Civil Rights Congress had been in touch with ASP with regard to having ASP furnish to the Civil Rights Congress organization in Detroit all data and information relative to how to fight the HCUA. LORD told informant the HCUA was expected to go to Detroit for hearings in the near future and the Civil Rights Congress there wanted to have the benefit of all the information and experience of how ASP and other organizations at Los Angeles have handled protests against the HCUA at previous hearings held in Los Angeles. The Civil Rights Congress chapter at Los Angeles also wanted all of ASP's data in this regard so that it could be furnished to all other Civil Rights Congress chapters throughout the country, including copies of the testimony of the "uncooperative witnesses" who had been subpoenaed before the HCUA at Los Angeles in the fall of 1951. According to T-16 SARAJO LORD was immediately taking steps to get together the data desired for the Civil Rights Congress in Detroit and Los Angeles.

LA 100-18355

ADMINISTRATIVE

LEADS:

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California: Will continue to follow and report pertinent activity on the part of the Hollywood chapter of subject organization.

INFORMANTS:

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
T-1 Mr. WILLIAM WHEELER, In- vestigator for HCUA	HCUA hearings 2/27/52	3/4, 9/52	SA ANDREW J. DECKER	Orally
T-2 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
(b)(2)	[REDACTED]	"	"	" (b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)	[REDACTED]	"	"	" (b)(7)(D)
	[REDACTED]	"	"	"
	[REDACTED]	"	"	"
	[REDACTED]	"	"	"
	[REDACTED]	"	"	"

LA 100-18355

T-22

Fisur by SAs MARCUS M. BRIGHT and ANDREW J. DECKER on 9/12/52 who attended rally concerning ROSENBERGs (100-18355).

0/5 [ T-23

Fisur by SAg MARCUS M. BRIGHT and ANDREW J. DECKER on 8/8/52 who attended rally on Bill of Rights (100-18355).

REFERENCE:

Report SA MARCUS M. BRIGHT 2/12/52 at Los Angeles.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/28/56</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/13-17, 20, 23, 24, 27-29, 3/1, 2, 6-10, 12-15/56</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT [REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>"NATIONAL GUARDIAN," WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC.</b>		<b>Summary</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>

## PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF **10/10/56**  
DATE **10-10-56** **ML**

**1/3/83**  
Classified by **SP5 EGO/KSR**  
Declassify on: **OADR**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

**8-1840CV**  
Only pg 1, 05, 06, 37, 38  
39, 54, 55, 57 were  
reviewed  
DECLASSIFIED BY **SP5 EGO/KSR**  
ON **9/27/83**

**They are UNCLASSIFIED**  
**3042 PNT/lmw 7/28/87**

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R472 JAN 2 1963

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF **DAIR**  
DATE **7/24/79**

**5-1-79**  
CLASS. & EXT. BY **3908-12/K/KBM**  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW **3-28-87**  
**Paramarket Catherines**

**Declassified by 1117**  
**on 2/2/77, GTF/eig**

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>[Signature]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<b>42</b> <b>1 cc to [unclear] per [unclear] 4/2/66</b>		<b>101-357044-241</b> <b>RECORDED</b> <b>INDEXED 24</b>
<b>ENCLOSURE</b>		<b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>



NY 100-93572

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110  
"Political Affairs," April, 1955, pages 4, 5, and 18, contained an article entitled, "Some Thoughts on Independent Political Action (A Discussion of the 'National Guardian's' Call for a Third Party)." The article was by one JOHN SWIFT. Therein was a discussion of McMANUS' call for a third political party mentioned above. The article stated in part as follows:

OS  
"In the January 10th issue of the 'National Guardian', there appeared 'A Call For Independent Political Action.' The 'Call' appeared under the signature of JOHN T. McMANUS, the 'Guardian's' Managing Editor and the American Labor Party's 1954 candidate for Governor in the State of New York. The placement of the 'Call' on the entire front page, its publication under the bannerhead, 'A Statement For Discussion by Progressives,' the subsequent opening of the columns of the 'Guardian' to such a discussion, all leave no doubt that this statement expresses not alone the personal views of McMANUS, but the official viewpoint of the 'Guardian.'"

It was further stated in part:

"Since we shall take issue with some of Brother McMANUS' evaluations and conclusions, it is important to make plain at the outset our approach toward the 'Guardian' and its editors. The 'Guardian' is a non-Communist progressive weekly. It was born in 1948 during the upsurge of the newly formed Progressive Party and as an independent voice of that movement. In 1950, when HENRY WALLACE betrayed the cause of peace, the 'Guardian', to its everlasting

25  
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NY 100-93572

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credit, stood its ground and refused to be browbeaten or panicked into support of the Korean War. Its record has been that of a staunch fighter for peace, civil liberties, Negro and labor rights. It bravely came to the defense of the ROSENBERGS, has resolutely stood for friendship with the Soviet Union, and even when in disagreement with the Communist Party has fought for its rights and recognized in it a progressive force. Thus it has lived up to the best traditions of American radical-progressive journalism. For these reasons the 'Guardian' has well earned the hatred of reaction. For the same reasons the Communists wish the 'Guardian' well, recognizing it as a progressive ally in the fight."

The article concludes as follows:

b/s  
"In the course of these struggles, it is necessary to unite the ranks of the conscious progressives around immediate long-term perspectives. It is particularly necessary to double and triple the circulation of literature and newspapers which bring to the people the truth about the Soviet Union, about Socialism and about the Communist Party."

"We are convinced that in these efforts, and despite momentary differences over immediate perspective and tactics, we shall continue to march together with Brother McMANUS and the 'Guardian' in friendship and cooperation."

26  
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NY 100-93572

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The "National Guardian," August 1, 1951, page 4, columns 3 and 4, reflected an article concerning CP leaders entitled, "Arrests for thinking 'continue to proceed.'"

Exhibit: 82

0/5  
The "National Guardian," August 8, 1951, page 4, columns 1 and 2, reflected an article entitled, "Suspected thinkers' bail farce goes on." The article concerned bail fund activities of the CRC. It was shown that among those jailed or confined were 2 Smith Act subjects, BETTY GANNETT and ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN.

*Alex Bittleman*

Exhibit: 83

The "National Guardian," August 15, 1951, page 7, columns 1 and 2, reflected an obituary for Mother BLOOR, identified as one of the founders of the CP,

Exhibit: 84

The "National Guardian," September 19, 1951, pages 6 and 7, all columns, reflected a feature article entitled, "What 11 American unionists found in the Soviet Union." It concerned a trip made by 11 American union leaders to the Soviet Union. The article reflected that the unionists had found no speed up on assembly lines, saw no 'slave laborers' and found complete freedom of religion. They found plumbing and railroad facilities inadequate.

Exhibit: 85

The "National Guardian," October 10, 1951, page 3, columns 4 and 5, reflected the following in part, "During the weeks of our series on the Rosenberg Case, the GUARDIAN has received a flood of letters from readers asking how they can join in support of the young couple - the first Americans ever to be sentenced to death by a civil court for alleged espionage." Thereafter it was shown that the formation of a National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS

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NY 100-93572

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was in progress. The article claimed that the formation of this committee had been stimulated by the Guardian series on the case and "at the GUARDIAN'S suggestion every effort will be made to enlist the committee from among rank-and-file people who're concerned over the case..."

Exhibit: 86

The "National Guardian," November 14, 1951, page 6, all columns, reflected a photograph of 16 New York Smith Act defendants. Reflected was the caption, "We Appeal to You For a Fair Trial."

Exhibit: 87

The "National Guardian," May 29, 1952, page 4, all columns, reflected a heading entitled, "Orphans and the cold-war witchhunt." It concerned the families of Smith Act subjects, including those of JAMES JACKSON, GIL GREEN, and HENRY WINSTON, and described the lives of the families resulting from the conviction of the Smith Act subjects.

Exhibit" 88

8/5 In the August 28, 1952, issue of the "National Guardian," page 4, columns 3 and 4, and page 5 columns 1 and 2, was reflected an article entitled, "Elizabeth Gurley Flynn: 50 years a fighter for labor." It was shown that the article was a digest of an article which appeared in the May 1952 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" concerning FLYNN, a leader of the CP.

Exhibit: 89

The "National Guardian," October 9, 1952, page 8, all columns, reflected an article by STEVE NELSON. The article indicated that NELSON had been convicted of sedition in Pennsylvania and had also been arrested for violation of the Smith Act. He asked for protests to the District Attorney at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Exhibit: 90

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The "National Guardian," January 1, 1953, page 5, columns 2, 3, and 4, reflected an article entitled, "Letters from the Death House" by JULIUS ROSENBERG. ROSENBERG wrote in part: #4

"You know this is a pretty rough place to be in and you can't imagine what a wonderful feeling I get when I receive the latest issue of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN. It brings with it all the news for the fight for peace and also a fresh, sincere and honest account of the happenings in our case. The sign of our times is that this is one of the few remaining voices of progressive Americans that dare to challenge the evil deeds of those in power."

Exhibit: 91

#4  
The "National Guardian," August 17, 1952, page 4, columns 3 and 4 (New York edition) reflected a photo of SIMON W. GERSON and his family. GERSON was identified as New York State CP Legislative Chairman. Also shown was a story concerning the prospective deportation of GERSON'S wife

Exhibit: 92

#5  
The "National Guardian" September 14 1952, page 6 all columns reflected a heading entitled, "Force and violence and social change." It was a letter from HERBERT J. PHILLIPS, who identified himself as a former faculty member of the University of Washington and a declared member of the CP.

PHILLIPS wrote that he had testified at the trial of 7 persons indicted for violation of the Smith Act. In his letter he discussed Marxism-Leninism, denying that it advocates force and violence as a means of social change.

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NY 100-93572

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q/s [ Exhibit: 138  
"Political  
Affairs," July  
1951, article  
by PETTIS PERRY,  
pages 60 and  
61

Exhibit: 134  
"National Guardian"  
July 25, 1951,  
page 5, all  
columns

Witness: Librarian,  
Library of  
Congress

ROSENBERG Case

1952

CP Line

"No human being with a  
spark of conscience can remain  
silent in the face of the  
threatened cold-blooded  
murder of Ethel and Julius  
Rosenberg."

"The whole judicial  
proceeding against them has  
been a terrible mockery.  
They were tried by headlines  
and hysteria."

Exhibit: 144  
"Daily Worker,"  
October 16, 1952,  
page 7, article  
by SAMUEL SILLEN

Witness: Librarian,  
Library of  
Congress

"National Guardian"

"WE URGE ALL READERS TO  
ACT AT ONCE TO SAVE THE ROSEN-  
BERGS."

Exhibit: 139  
"National Guardian"  
October 16, 1952,  
page 1

*No LOC*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-93572

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Commute the death sentence!

"The Rosenbergs shall not die!"

Exhibit: 145  
"Daily Worker,"  
editorial,  
November 19,  
1952, page 5

Witness: Librarian,  
Library of  
Congress

"(1) Write or wire the President at the White House in Washington to grant executive clemency.

"(2) Write or wire Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, Federal Building, Foley Square, New York City, to grant judicial clemency."

Exhibit: 140  
"National Guardian"  
December 18, 1952,  
page 2, from  
"The Editors)

Walter-McCarran Act

CP Line

015  
"...The McCarran-Walter Act created a special police state for aliens and established the principles of racism in setting up new immigration quotas."

Exhibit: 146  
"Daily Worker,"  
August 31, 1952,  
section 1, page  
6

Witness: Librarian,  
Library of  
Congress

"National Guardian"

"On Dec. 24, 1952 - Christmas Eve - the Walter-McCarran Law goes into final effect, legalizing political persecution of 14 million Americans and setting up racist and discriminatory barriers to all future immigration to the United States."

Exhibit: 141  
"National Guardian"  
December 11, 1952,  
page 5, from "The  
Editors"

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

95  
NY 100-93572

Witness: Librarian,  
Library of  
Congress

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROSENBERG Case

1953

CP Line

"...We believe the  
crusade for clemency can be  
won as the hours tick by..."

Exhibit: 153  
"The Worker,"  
January 11, 1953  
page 1, editor-  
ial

Witness: Librarian,  
Library of  
Congress

"National Guardian"

"TELL THE PRESIDENT TODAY  
TO SPARE THESE TWO LIVES."

"Don't take any chances  
that your voice may not be  
heard. Write or wire today  
to the White House. Get your  
friends to do so too. No act  
we have ever urged upon you  
is of higher importance."

Exhibit: 149  
"National Guardian"  
January 8, 1953,  
page 2, from  
"The Editors"

Korea

95  
CP Line

"It is time again for  
the nation to reassert its  
demand for peace, for a cease-  
fire in Korea."

Exhibit: 154  
"Daily Worker,"  
February 10, 1953  
page 5.

"National Guardian"

"Letters to Congressmen  
demanding an immediate cease-  
fire and protesting the moves  
to extend the war, can be  
effective. Every GUARDIAN  
reader should write and get  
others to write - NOW."

Exhibit: 150  
"National Guardian"

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6/26/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/12,27;5/9, 17,27;6/10/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES R. LAUGHLIN gms</b>
TITLE <b>BERNARD BRAIN</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b> <i>matter</i>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  <i>ice - a fswp IDH - PT 11-28-52 net 4-5-52</i>  <b>Background information re BERNARD BRAIN, employed at Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Nutley, NJ, set forth. FTL is a key facility, item no. 22420.</b>  <i>86-1840CV</i> <b>- P - Only pg 1,7,8,9,10 were reviewed and are UNCLASSIFIED 0/5 3042 PWT/1mw 7/30/87</b>			
DETAILS:  <i>NO 1cc - 9-17-52 7/17/52 JFH-1W</i>  <b>This investigation is predicated upon information furnished to SA JAMES H. HIGDON, Jr., 3/12/52, by CHESTER E. JOHANSEN, Assistant Vice President and Director of Industrial Relations, Federal Telecommunication Laboratories (FTL) 500 Washington Avenue, Nutley, NJ.</b>  <b>BERNARD BRAIN, employed at FTL at the present time, was temporarily denied clearance to work on classified Government contracts by the Armed Forces on 3/29/48. This denial remained in effect until revoked by the Industrial Review Board on 9/16/48. As a result of clearance denial, BRAIN was released from FTL on 4/7/48, and subsequently was reinstated by the company on 9/24/48, following the Industrial Review Board's decision.</b>  <b>JOHANSEN further advised that he had no definite information concerning BRAIN'S denial and assumed that it must have been in connection with some</b>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>SK McKee</i> <b>COPY IN FILE</b> <b>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</b>  <b>6 Bureau (Registered Mail)</b> <b>1 Col Wendel Johnson, Asst. Chief of Staff, Commanding Officer, G-2, Army Governors Island, NY 4, NY (Reg. Mail)</b> <b>1 Capt. T. F. Donohue, DIO, 3rd MD, NY, NY (Reg. Mail)</b> <b>1 Col. Frank Dunnington, 2nd OSI, 67 Broad St., NYC (Reg. Mail)</b>			
JUN 24 1952 <b>RECORDED - 123</b> <b>INDEXED - 123</b> <b>EX - 73</b>			

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NK 100-36314

9/5 six unions expelled from the CIO on charges of being Communist dominated.

On 6/25/51, CHESTER E. JOHANSEN, advised SA JAMES H. HIGDON, Jr., that Local 231, UOPWA, was definitely "pro-Russian and pro-Communist." He recalled that the union officers circulated the petitions protesting the trial of the eleven members of the Communist Party in New York City during 1949 and also a petition to outlaw the Atom Bomb. He stated he believed the newspaper referred to the latter petition as the Stockholm Peace Petition and from newspaper accounts of this latter petition believed it to be a Communist Front Organization.

WILLIAM F. BOYD advised that he had heard that BRAIN, during his period of clearance denial in 1948, could not get a job and the only way he earned a living was by making "book." BOYD also stated that he believed that BRAIN lived with ERNEST PATAKI during this period but, again, could not remember the source of this information.

On 6/25/51, CHESTER B. JOHANSEN advised SA JAMES H. HIGDON, JR., that he was seriously questioning PATAKI'S loyalty to the United States Government, in view of PATAKI'S associates at the company and because of PATAKI'S active participation in the activities of Local 231, UOPWA.

PATAKI'S wife is VIVIAN GLASSMAN, who has admitted friendship since 1945 with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet Espionage Agents. PATAKI was interviewed by Bureau Agents in August 1950, and voluntarily consented to have his apartment searched. A search was made and considerable Communist Party literature was discovered. Two days after the interview, PATAKI resigned his position at ETL, Nutley, NJ.

9/5 The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

WILLIAM BOYD, referred to above, also advised that among BRAIN'S associates at the company, were, in addition to PATAKI, SOLOMON GREENBERG and DONALD DAVID GRIEG.

NK 100-36314

With reference to SOLOMON GREENBERG, <sup>was</sup> JULIUS ROSENBERG convicted Soviet Espionage Agent, advised Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, that one of his contacts was a man by the name of GREENBERG, who is a big electrical engineer at General Electric in Newark.

Investigation disclosed Mr. SOLOMON GREENBERG was not employed by the General Electric Company. ] 9/5

During the course of an interview, by Bureau Agents, on July 19, 1950, with ALFRED SARANT, a member of the Greenwich Village Branch of the Communist Party from 1943 to 1944, and an associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet Espionage Agent, SARANT executed a waiver authorizing Bureau Agents to conduct a search of his home at Kayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, NY. Among the items located during the search was a small address book, containing a number of names, addresses and telephone numbers, among which was the name "SOL" GREENBERG, FED. BO. GR. 9-3800 X609. This telephone number is listed to International Telephone and Telegraph Company (IT&T) 67 Broad Street, New York City.

[REDACTED] 0/5

b7D  
ALFRED SARANT, following interviews by Bureau Agents in July and August 1950, fled the United States to Mexico, entering under an assumed name and his present whereabouts is unknown.

It is to be noted that SOLOMON GREENBERG attended classes with ALFRED SARANT in 1943 and 1944 at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM BOYD advised that GREENBERG is head of Department R-24 at FTL.

DONALD DAVID ~~GFIEG~~ is employed at FTL as Director of Special Projects Laboratory, former assistant to and a close associate of EMILE LABIN, LABIN being former Technical Director at FTL, on a project involving a highly advanced type of guided missile.

NK 100-36314

LABIN was separated from employment at FTL, 3/21/52, following clearance denial by the Army, Navy, Air Force Security Board. GRIEG was graduated in February 1939 from the College of the City of New York, which class included JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOHELL, convicted Soviet Espionage Agents. GRIEG disclaimed any knowledge of these individuals. GRIEG also reportedly held the first membership card of UOPWA at FTL, even though he was above the union membership level. This union was reportedly most active in GRIEGS Section at FTL.

Mr. BOYD said that BRAIN is presently employed in the Special Projects Laboratory, headed by DONALD DAVID GRIEG and that BRAIN had been cleared for access to classified material up to and including secret classified, on 9/16/48, by headquarters, First Army. ] o/s

FTL is a key facility, item no. 22420.

- P E N D I N G -

NK 100-36314

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FTL is a key facility, item no. 22420, having contracts with the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The Army is responsible for the security of FTL.

SOLOMON GREENBERG is the subject of an Espionage - R investigation, New York origin, Bureau file 65-0803.

DONALD DAVID GRIEG is the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation, entitled DONALD DAVID GRIEG, wa. Donald David Greek - Newark origin, Bureau file 105-17018.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, NY

BRAIN.

Will check indices for any information concerning BERNARD

Will [REDACTED] and identification records. b7D

INFORMANT

T-1

New York Confidential Informant MARIO GILBERTO RUSSO, as reflected in the report of SA JAMES P. LEE, entitled JULIUS ROSENBERG - ESPIONAGE - R, dated 3/14/51, New York.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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419, 452, 464

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*Declassified 5/24/77*  
2040 Rth.

Form No. 1

This Case Originated At NEW YORK

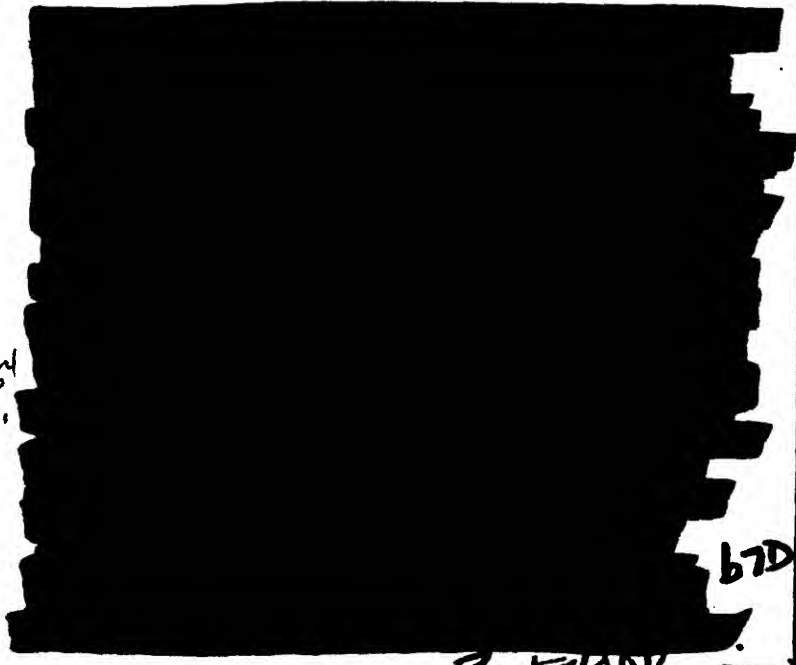
Report Made At: Date When : Period For : Report Made By  
: Made : Which Made :  
CINCINNATI : 9/24/52 : 9/5,9,10,12/52 : JOSEPH A. DIANDA BMS

Title : Character of Case  
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE :  
PROGRESSIVE PARTY : INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Synopsis of Facts:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Declassification*  
DATE *6/14/77* *6/2/84*

*counted pages 748*  
*7+8 in OPR*  
*done 12/18*  
*CC NR 10-9-52 - wat-ee*  
*Corrected pages 748*  
*to 6-2053 ONI via*  
*Station 5/17/54*  
*auth.*



*015*

*b7D*

*di*

*8-1840CV*

- P\* *20* Only pg 1+3 were  
revised + are

Approved and Special Agent  
Forwarded: *Charles W. Dering* Charge

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- 3 New York (100-94070) (RM)
- 3 Cincinnati (100-8553)

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*100-327934-679*

SEP 26 1952

RECORDED - 82

INDEXED - 82

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*505*  
74 OCT 13 1952

*Shover*

III. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

A. Cincinnati, Ohio.

1. Progressive Party activities:

Confidential Informant, T-4, of known reliability, [REDACTED] b7D

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation, which they found to be from its inception, notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management, and content. b7D

T-4 advised [REDACTED] b7D

T-2 advised [REDACTED] b7D

Confidential Informant, T-5, a member of a patriotic organization, advised in November, 1951, that a letter dated November 23, 1951 from the Progressive Party of Ohio in Cincinnati, addressed "To a Friend", concerned ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, who were convicted of espionage. The letter solicited support for the National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS. b7D

T-4 advised [REDACTED] b7D



In December, 1951, T-4 advised that MARTIN BERMAN, who was identified by Confidential Informant, T-7, of known reliability, as a member of the Communist Party, wrote a letter to the National Committee for Justice for the ROSENBERGS under the name of the Progressive Party of Ohio, requesting the identities of persons who had written to or contributed to that organization. Informant also advised that it had been learned that the requested information was furnished to BERMAN.

o/s

[REDACTED], T-4 advised [REDACTED]

o/s

b7D

Confidential Informant, T-6, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED]

b7D

T-6 advised [REDACTED]

b7D

Confidential Informant, T-11, of known reliability. [REDACTED]

b7D

T-4 advised [REDACTED]

b7D

T-6 advised [REDACTED]

b7D

b7D

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY</b>		DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/2/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/10/51 - 12/19/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>GEORGE W. HUTCHISON</b>	DD Mr. ve
TITLE <b>COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY</b>				CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <b>0/S</b>					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><i>CLASSIFIED BY: 945/gld</i> <i>DECLASSIFY ON: 11/1/84</i> <i>FOIPA 249734</i></p> <p><i>0-17 at Louisville</i> <i>NYC - Cleve</i> <i>date made 1-16-53 - J.S.</i></p> <p><i>cc: Brown, OSF</i> <i>1-16-53 - J.S.</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 40%; background-color: black; height: 300px;"></div> <div style="width: 25%;"> <p><i>APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 1/11/53</i></p> <p><i>EX-100-106888</i></p> <p><i>BTD</i></p> </div> </div>					
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (SEE COPIES NEXT PAGE)		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.			
(Louisville 100-3284)		100-35934-763		RECORDED - 90 INDEXED - 90	
		21 JAN 7 1953			

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70 FEB 11 1953

8-1840C

Only pg 1, 3 + 52 are UNCLASSIFIED 304 PWT/IMW 7/29/87

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-5087-1

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LS 100-3284  
GWH:DD-3

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ROSENBERG CASE

In a letter signed by ANNE BRADEN to the public opinion column of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, September 2, 1952, she refers to an editorial in that paper concerning "SACCO and VANZETTI." The editorial speculated as to whether a similar case could happen today. She states "I wonder if you are aware of the cases of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, now in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting execution unless action by the Supreme Court saves them." She states that although SACCO and VANZETTI were charged with murder, this charge was never actually proved and that they were executed for holding radical political views. She states that although the ROSENBERGS were charged with espionage "you will find that not one bit of concrete evidence was ever produced" as to their guilt but that they were proved guilty of holding radical political views; that is why "they, like SACCO and VANZETTI, were sentenced to die."

In an editorial note it is stated that the Courier-Journal believes that the ROSENBERGS were fairly convicted and that there "seems no doubt that the ROSENBERGS' transmission of stolen atomic data to the Soviet Union materially hastened Soviet development of the A Bomb."

At a PP meeting December 8, 1952, ANNE BRADEN told of a letter that she and I. O. FORD had written regarding the ROSENBERG case to the Courier-Journal and the "nasty note" that the Editor had added. ANNE BRADEN stated that CARL BRADEN had urged that the PP challenge the Editors of the Courier-Journal to open debate on radio or television regarding this issue. Mrs. BRADEN suggested that a letter be sent to people on the National Guardian mailing list, explaining the ROSENBERG case and asking that post cards be sent to President TRUMAN protesting against the execution of the ROSENBERGS. (T-1, December 11, 1952)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**SECRET**

TO : Director, FBI

8-18400V

Classified by 3048PWT/lmw

DATE: April 19, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

Declassify on: OADR 7/29/87

SUBJECT: DELINQUENCY IN SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

Only pg 1 was reviewed

INDIVIDUALS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re: SAC LETTER NO. 30, Series 1951, dated March 31, 1951, Section C, entitled as above.

CLASSIFIED BY 2640

EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2+3

INDEFINITE

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In accordance with Bureau instruction, the delinquency in security investigations has been carefully reviewed and the following is being submitted in accordance with the instructions.

With regard to the work on Sections 1 and 6, which sections handle for the most part espionage and major cases, it should be pointed out that during the past six months both sections have handled special cases, primarily the Perjury case of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON; the Special Inquiry case on ANNA M. ROSENBERG; the Obstruction of Justice case on ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ; and the Conspiracy to Commit Espionage case involving JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, DAVID GREENGLASS, MORTON SOBELL, ETAL.

These cases have been successfully investigated and further investigation on them is not as extensive as has been in the past. Accordingly, this will free additional agent personnel to work on other cases which have of necessity become delinquent. Every effort is being made to assure that these other cases will be given appropriate attention. Furthermore, a Special Employee has been assigned to handle the checks at the Immigration and Naturalization Service involving the movement of Soviet, Polish, Hungarian and other nationals, which has freed an agent for handling other matters.

Indices consolidators have also been assigned to these two sections. These consolidators have been of material assistance in reviewing the indices and consolidating references into appropriate memo form, thereby eliminating a great amount of time agents would have had to spend on indices review. Additional personnel is being made available to give concentrated attention to investigating cases. b1

With reference to the work handled on Section 7, which is of an Internal Security - C nature, continued stress will be placed on these cases. In the past there have been a number of summary reports which of necessity had to be prepared in connection with the Internal Security Act of 1950 which utilized considerable

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375 FEB 4 1963

WTM:DAA

INDEXED - 35

RECORDED - 35

EX-86

F-129  
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APR 20 1951

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: December 17, 1951

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-853)

SUBJECT: LASZLO TISZA, wa.  
Ladislaus Tisza  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/5/87 BY 3042PWT/IMW

Rerep of SA STUART W. CONNER dated 11/30/51, at Boston, Massachusetts, entitled "WELDON BRUCE DAYTON - ESPIONAGE - R".

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA RICHARD A. WRIGHT dated December 17, 1951, captioned as above.

It is further noted that a mail cover on BRUCE DAYTON at 45 Orchard Street, Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, reflected that DAYTON received mail on October 6, 1951, from VERONICA B. TISZA, MD, of 44 Bowdoin Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

It is noted that VERONICA B. TISZA is the wife of LASZLO TISZA, the subject of instant case.

WELDON BRUCE DAYTON, it will be recalled, is currently being investigated as an outgrowth of the JULIUS ROSENBERG espionage group. Boston is the office or origin in the investigation on DAYTON, Boston File #65-3424.

In connection with the investigation of WELDON BRUCE DAYTON in the Chicago division, it was ascertained that DAYTON was present at the meeting of the American Physical Society, which took place in New York, New York, in January, 1949, and that TISZA was also present at this meeting, as reflected on December 12, 1951, in a review of the registration cards of those present at the meeting.

RAW:TMS

cc Boston 100-24063  
Boston 65-3424

61 JAN 3 1952

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EX - 81

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	DATE <b>JAN 17 1966</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>1/4 - 1/13/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>HELEN SHERMAN GUREWITZ, aka</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>JOSEPH A. CONNORS</b>	TYPED BY <b>vah</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH A. CONNORS dated 7/16/65.

- P\* -

## INFORMANTS

## Identity of Source

## File Where Located

WF T-1 is

Instant report

WF T-2 is

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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- 5 - Bureau (100-359770)  
1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)  
1 - U. S. Secret Service,  
Washington Field Office  
4 - Washington Field (100-20644)

100-	359770-	77	REC-102
16 JAN 19 1966			EX-107

## Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	FBI	SS	CIA
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	2/3/66	2/3/66	9/26/67
How Fwd.	R/S	R/S	WOC/hob
By	WOC/hob	WOC/hob	

CC TO	Notations
REQ. BY	2-25-67
ANS.	1971
BY	LA 13 0 JEH

**SUBV. CONTROL**  
Classified by  
Exempt from GDS, Category  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

55 FEB 4 1966



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Copy to:

1 - U. S. Secret Service,  
Washington Field Office

## Report of:

JOSEPH A. CONNORS

Office: Washington, D. C.

## Date:

JAN 17 1966

## Field Office File #:

100-20644

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Bureau File #: 100-359770

## Title:

HELEN SHERMAN GUREWITZ

## Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

## Synopsis:

6/5

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

(b)(7)(D)

(b)(7)(D)

- P\* -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (C) OF 1/24/66  
DATE 1/24/66

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. BACKGROUNDA. Residence and Employment

0/5

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

CONFIDENTIAL  
GROUP 1

(WF T-1, [REDACTED])

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

Classified by 7909  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
8/24/78 PJ/SM

WFO 100-20644

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]  
(WF T-6, [REDACTED])

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[REDACTED]  
(WF T-6 and WF T-7, [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]  
(WF T-5, 11/7/65)

(b)(1)

[REDACTED]  
(WF T-5, 11/10/65)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
(b)(7)(D)

Mr. & Mrs. ROSENBERG  
MORTON SOBELL-MORTON SOBELL was convicted  
in March, 1951, with JULIUS and ETHEL  
ROSENBERG in the Federal District Court,  
Southern District of New York, of conspiracy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



WFO 100-20644

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

to committ espionage. The ROSENBERGs were executed in June, 1953, and SOBELL was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

(WF T-9, [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]

(c)

(b)(1)

(WF T-4)

MARCUS GOLDMAN died in Washington, D. C., on October 2, 1965.

Confidential informants who are familiar with some of the organizations and activities in the Washington, D. C., area and which the CP has shown an interest in the past were contacted in January, 1966, and could furnish no additional information concerning the subject.

V. APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **MBG**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>OCT 27 1953</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 18, 19, 25, 28-30, 10/1, 2, 5-8/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HERBERT K. STALLINGS</b>
TITLE <b>LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>

### SUPPLEMENTAL PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

*3042 put / C/S 8.3.8  
pp. 1 34 35 36 only  
contain nothing  
Classified*

*no concrete action necessary  
will Sept. - Oct. 1953  
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NY 100-95240

Witness to Introduce: T-47, of  
known  
reliability (See Appendix A)

"The New York Labor Youth League has officially endorsed 'The Worker' circulation campaign for 6,500 subscriptions and has set itself the job of obtaining 1,000 subscriptions from members and friends of the organization.

0/7 "A letter to all League clubs, signed by MARY MORRIS, State Organization Secretary, declared that the decision to go after 1,000 subscriptions to 'The Worker' is a minimum contribution our League can make in the fight for peace and freedom. . ."

"The letter also called for a regular reading of the 'Daily Worker' by League members."

Exhibit No. 3 (See Appendix B)  
"Daily Worker," 8/15/52, Page 3,  
Column 2

Witness to Introduce: Chief  
Librarian,  
New York City Public Library  
(See Appendix A)

- B. The positions taken or advanced by the Labor Youth League from time to time does not deviate from those of the Communist Party, USA.

Comparison of Labor Youth League Program  
with the Communist Party Line

ROSENBERGS

Labor Youth League

"A young American mother and father sit in Sing Sing facing death. . .ETHEL and

~~Communist Party Line~~

"The ROSENBERGS, the first Americans ever to be given the death sentence in peace

NY 100-95240

"JULIUS ROSENBERG are sentenced to burn in the electric chair for a crime they didn't commit. They couldn't commit because it is an impossible crime!..."

"...By killing the ROSENBERGs, the big business haters of unions, peace, and democracy are using Hitler's line against the Jewish people. This Big Lie brought death to 6,000,000 Jews and led to the smashing of the Unions in Germany..."

Exhibit No. 4 (See Appendix B)  
Labor Youth League "Steel Sparks," supplement dated 1/2/53

Witness to Introduce:  
WALTER A. NICHOLAISEN,  
Superintendent of Plant  
Protection, U. S. Steel Co.,  
South Works, Chicago, Ill.  
(See Appendix A)

". . .ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were sacrificed by the war profiteers in order to protect themselves from the people's wrath. . ."

"ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were murdered to put fear in the hearts of millions of

"time on such charges, were the victims of a plot to whip up a war drive and promote repression and anti-Semitism here at home. Even those who are not certain of the real facts in the case are nevertheless horrified by the treatment given those two Jewish parents of small children. Virtually the entire Jewish community has condemned the savagery of the sentence. Nazis who were landed on these shores during the war to spy for the enemy were given sentences of ten years, but the frame-up charge against JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG was not in connection with any enemy but a country which was our wartime ally at that period."

Exhibit No. 6 (See Appendix B)  
"Daily Worker," 10/15/52,  
Page 1

Witness to Introduce: Chief  
Librarian, New York City  
Public Library (See Appendix A)

"The murder of the ROSENBERG's was a brutal act of Fascist violence by desperate rulers, but it will spur new people's resistance to Fascism, the Communist Party told the country yesterday. . ."

NY 100-95240

Americans who have doubts about where the Republican Administration is leading us.

"For McCarthyism is out to put the 'traitor' label on anyone and everyone who disagrees with book burning, witch hunts, or with SYNGMAN RHEE. By killing ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, the McCarthyites are telling us 'Beware! Death can be the penalty for dissent.'"

Exhibit No. 5  
"New Challenge," July, 1953,  
Pages 4 and 5, Column 6,  
(See Appendix B)

Witness to Introduce:  
T-47, of known reliability,  
(See Appendix A)

Exhibit No. 7  
"Daily Worker," 6/23/53,  
Page 1 (See Appendix B)

Witness to Introduce:  
Chief Librarian, New York  
City Public Library  
(See Appendix A)

"Once more the ROSENBERG case is moving toward a climax.

"But the moment is filled with danger for the ROSENBERGS and for the American people. The clique which prepared the ROSENBERG frame-up is afraid that the truth is marching fast; that the clemency movement will stop the killing and thus enable the doomed couple to vindicate themselves as TOM MOONEY vindicated himself. This clique in high places is prepared to murder the ROSENBERGS in the hope of burying the case for good..."

Exhibit No. 8  
Editorial "Daily Worker,"  
4/6/53, Page 5, (See Appendix B)

Witness to Introduce:  
Chief Librarian, New York  
City Public Library  
(See Appendix A)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEWARK**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/30/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/24-27; 3/3, 5, 6, 9, 10/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN F. BURKE</b> <span style="float: right;">ef</span>
TITLE <b>SHIRLEY MILLER, wa. Sadie Miller</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>

### ~~SHIRLEY MILLER~~ - SUMMARY REPORT

#### SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MILLER resides 343 Fair St., Paterson, N.J. Employed as a bookkeeper by the Service Fixture Co., 63 Governor St., Paterson, N.J.

Presently is playing a prominent role in the affairs of the Emergency Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs. Background information and description set out.

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	<b>APR 14 1953</b>		

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SECURITY

NK 100-32440

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

07 { T-28 reported on 5/12/52 that MILLER was active in the Passaic County area in civil rights matters and frequently conferred with LOU MOROZE in this regard.

d. Activities in the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs

T-3 advised that the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs is sometimes known as the National Committee for Clemency in the Rosenberg Case and that the N.J. Section of this organization is a CP inspired and controlled organization.

T-28 stated on 10/14/52 that LOU MOROZE planned to ask the subject to take action in the Jewish community of Passaic County in order to insure a large attendance at a meeting scheduled for 10/19/52 of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Informant related on 11/5/52 that MOROZE and the subject were making preparations for a rally to be held to "save Rosenbergs for executive clemency" on 12/11/52 at 144 Broadway, Paterson, N.J. Informant advised that MILLER hoped to secure HELEN SOBELL, the wife of MORTON SOBELL, a co-defendant in the Rosenberg Case as a speaker.

On 11/17/52 informant related that the subject again requested MOROZE to aid her in getting a speaker at the meeting of the Emergency Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs which would be held in Paterson, N.J. on 12/11/52.

e. Other Activities

b7D  
b/s { [REDACTED]

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions has been cited as a "Communist front" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-79837**

MT

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>APR 11 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/21, 22, 27/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>BERT S. TAYLOR</b>
TITLE <b>ISRAEL L. TANNENBAUM, was. <sup>①</sup> Solomon Tannenbaum, Solomon Tanenbaum, Isadore L. Tannenbaum, Isadore Louis Tannenbaum, "Sol"</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

TANNENBAUM interviewed Poughkeepsie, New York, on 3/27/51, where he is employed as engineer in charge of construction by Gelco Builders, 413 East 19th Street, NYC. He advised he had been active YCL at Cooper Union Institute and subsequently joined the CP. Advised his recollection of the group was that it was a "study group." Meetings for most part at home of JULIUS ROSENBERG. Identified photographs of various members of the group. Stated he became inactive in Communist movement after his transfer out of 16B of Industrial Division. He was removed from employment with the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, on 9/12/49, under Executive Order 9835.

# 86-1840C ✓  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/18/89 BY 3043PWT/vf

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 383 MAR 1 1963 Bureau (100-364396) New York	APR 13 1951
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**50 MAY 21 1951**

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NY 100-79837

DETAILS:

At New York, New York

This investigation was predicated on a request of Assistant United States Attorney, ROY COHN, Southern District of New York, following an interview by COHN with NATHAN SUSSMAN in connection with the prosecution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, at that time in progress in New York on the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. Subsequent to the interview with SUSSMAN, in which he advised that SOL TANNENBAUM had been a member of the 16B Branch of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party, in 1942, and 1943, Mr. COHN requested that TANNENBAUM be located and interviewed in connection with the membership and activities of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, in the former Industrial 16B Division of the Communist Party.

Mr. MANUEL PRESS, in charge of the Specifications and Estimation Section, Engineering Division, Department of the Army, had previously advised that TANNENBAUM was employed by Gelco Builders, Inc., 180 East 123rd Street, New York City. o/s

Inquiry at 180 East 123rd Street, New York City, disclosed that this company is now located at 413 East 119th Street, New York City.

[REDACTED]

On March 27, 1951, TANNENBAUM was located and interviewed by SA ROBERT F. ROYAL and the writer in Poughkeepsie, New York. TANNENBAUM advised that he continues to reside at 409 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, New York, but that he is staying at the Nelson House in Poughkeepsie until the construction of the power plant at the State Highway Department on Pleasant Valley Road is completed and that he returns to New York only on the weekends. b7D

NY 100-79837

TANNENBAUM stated that he had been active in the Young Communist League at Cooper Union Institute and had subsequently joined a Communist Party group. He said he could not recall the name or number designation of this group nor could he recall who invited him to join but he believed he probably was invited to join by a fellow member of the FAECT in New York. OK

TANNENBAUM stated that this group was a study or discussion group and all meetings he can recall attending were at JULIUS ROSENBERG'S home on the Lower East Side of New York and that JULIUS was usually chairman of the group. According to TANNENBAUM, ETHEL ROSENBERG was frequently present but he could recall no specific activity on her part. TANNENBAUM stated that while he could not definitely recall at this time, he believes any dues paid by him in this organization would have been paid to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

TANNENBAUM advised that this group was more or less a secret group due to the fact that most of the members were federal civil service employees and they were admonished not to engage in any mass activity which would call attention to their Communist Party membership. OK

TANNENBAUM said that he was at that time employed by the U. S. Corps of Engineers and that ROSENBERG knew of this employment. However, TANNENBAUM explained that he was engaged in specification and estimate work for the engineers and his work was primarily concerned with the construction of Army installations and facilities. He stated that the only work that he was engaged in which was of a classified or restricted nature was fortifications. He stated that ROSENBERG never broached the subject of espionage and never requested him or suggested to him to furnish any information for the Russians.

TANNENBAUM advised that he became inactive in the Communist Party movement shortly after his transfer out of the Industrial 16B Club but that his wife had continued to be active until a later time. His wife's name is BELLA BARROW TANNENBAUM. OK

TANNENBAUM recognized the photographs of the ROSENBERGS, JOEL BARR, AL SARANT and NATHAN SUSSMAN and recalled the name of MORRIS SAVITSKY as members of this group. He did not recall the names of GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, Mrs. STIRLEY SAVITSKY, HENRY SHOIKET or MARTY HAMBURGER as members of this group.

members of C.P.

Form No. 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case

Originated At: BALTIMORE

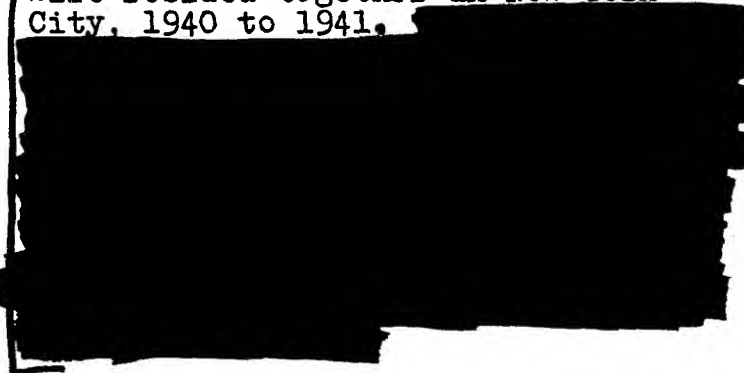
CV. File No. 65-2770

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
CLEVELAND	3/30/51	8/2, 7/50; 3/26/	JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE jmc
Title			Character of Case
FRED JOSEPH KITTY			ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH describe subject and wife as close friends of theirs. MICHAEL SIDOROVICH has admitted membership in YCL and serving in Spain with ALB. DAVID GREENGLASS, self-confessed Soviet agent, states JULIUS ROSENBERG advised ANNE SIDOROVICH would serve him as courier. ANNE SIDOROVICH and subject's wife resided together in New York City, 1940 to 1941.

3042 put-DJC  
pgs. 1,3 reviewed:  
unclass.  
8/5/87 #86-1840 CV



refused  
Army

-RUC-

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Continued on next page

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EX-138

STAT. SECT  
*[Signature]*

CV. F. O.  
65-2770

DAVID GREENGLASS, self-confessed Soviet Agent, and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, have advised that in January, 1945, JULIUS ROSENBERG told them that ANNE SIDOROVICH would be the individual who would probably contact them in New Mexico to act as courier and secure information from DAVID regarding the atomic bomb, which would in turn be transmitted to officials of the Soviet Union. The GREENGLASSES further advised that the SIDOROVICHes were close friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

The SIDOROVICHes have, during the course of interviews with the above-named agents of the Cleveland Division, admitted being well acquainted with the ROSENBERGs but have denied any implication in espionage activities.

o/s

referred  
Army

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 26, 1951

FROM : MR. C. E. HENRICH

~~SECRET~~JUNESUBJECT: FRED JOSEPH KITTY  
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Nease	_____
Gandy	_____

PURPOSE

To recommend that the Bureau adhere to the previously established policy in this matter to refuse authority for the installation of a technical surveillance on the basis of possible contamination of evidence in the event of future prosecution. Also to recommend that, in accordance with the alternative suggestion by the Baltimore division, authority be given to conducting immediate interview of Kitty for information relative to Aaron Hyman Coleman, Michael and Anne Sidorovich, and any other members of the Rosenberg espionage network. This is being recommended inasmuch as the investigation, including physical surveillances, during the past six months has failed to develop any indication of espionage activities on the part of subject. It is also recommended that subject's wife, Helen Soroka Kitty, be interviewed simultaneously.

DETAILS

The Baltimore division by letter dated February 27, 1951, requested either authority to institute a technical surveillance on subject Kitty or, if same was not granted, to interview Kitty for any information which he might be in a position to furnish concerning Aaron Hyman Coleman, Michael and Anne Sidorovich, and any other members of the Rosenberg espionage network.

The investigation in this matter was instituted on October 26, 1950, on the basis of the following allegations:

2. Kitty was a close friend of Michael Sidorovich, an alleged associate of Julius Rosenberg. His wife, Helen Soroka Kitty, was a close friend and former roommate of

100-367116

Attachments

EFE:mpm

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EX-100

APR 5 1951

100-367116-108

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Classified by 3042 Aut-SPC  
Declassify on: OADR  
11/2/87

0/3  
referred

AK

[REDACTED]

Anne Sidorovich, who was recruited by Julius Rosenberg to assist in his espionage activities. Information concerning both Michael and Anne Sidorovich appears in [REDACTED] S (b)(1)

3. An anonymous letter dated January 7, 1950, alleged Fred Kitty had been engaged in espionage activities for the Russian Government during the last war and was a member of the Communist Party under an assumed name.

4. The Swedish Naval Attache made an inquiry as to the possible compromise of the Swedish Radar Network subsequent to Sobell's arrest, but claimed upon subsequent contact that he had no information that this network had actually been compromised. In this respect, it is noted that Kitty made a trip to Sweden in 1949 for the purpose of making a survey of the Swedish radar set-up in behalf of his employer, the Bendix Radio Corporation of Towson, Maryland.

0/b

The investigation which has been conducted since October, 1950, which included physical surveillances, has failed to develop any information indicating that Kitty was engaged in espionage or CP activities. It might be noted that this investigation revealed that he was engaged as a project engineer for the Bendix Radio Corporation, Towson, Maryland, and in that capacity supervised the work of engineers in the development of confidential radar, electronics, and communications equipment. It was determined that in that position he also made trips to various points on the Northeast seaboard of the United States for the purpose of making an examination and discussing certain phases of the radar network.

~~X Kitty~~

Fred Joseph Kitty was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 18, 1918. His parents, William and Fanny Finkelstein Kitty, were born in Russia but have been naturalized as United States citizens. Kitty attended CCNY from February, 1935, to March, 1936, and graduated from Cooper Union College in May, 1942, with a Bachelor in Mechanical Engineering degree. He is married to Helen Marie Soroka and resides at 1617 Mussula Road, Towson, Maryland. Kitty was employed in the United States Army Signal Corps Laboratory at Belmar, New Jersey, from July, 1942, to



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

# 86-1840

DATE: 2/27/51

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-7-87 BY 3042 fwt-HC

SUBJECT: FRED JOSEPH KITTY

PERSONAL &amp; CONFIDENTIAL

ESPIONAGE - R

"JUNE"

(Bulfile 100-367116)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(E)

This office will, however, continue to follow the activities of the subject [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, notify other divisions to so follow KITTY's activities when he makes trips outside of the Baltimore Division.

(b)(7)(D)

DEFERRED RECORDING

The Bureau, by teletype dated 12/20/50, disapproved a request of this office for a technical surveillance at the subject's home, due to a possibility that such action may contaminate evidence developed in this investigation warranting the prosecution of the subject on espionage charges.

MAR 1 1951

RLL:df1  
65-1808

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EX-100

100-367116-109

APR 5 1951

3

Completed  
Emm

Memo to Baltimore & Baltimore  
cc NY, Newark, B.  
Cleveland  
etc 3-22-51

Lahey

4-26-51  
R

RE: FRED JOSEPH KITTY  
ESPIONAGE - R

(b)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

0/3

[REDACTED]

referred  
OSI

It is realized that the lack of pertinent contacts and the lack of unusual activities on the subject's part do not necessarily reflect that he is not or has not been involved in espionage activities.

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(E)

It is felt that a logical conclusion of this case would be either to prove espionage charges or interview the subject regarding his knowledge of the activities of ~~MICHAEL~~ and ~~ANNE SIDOROVICH~~, ~~AARON HYMAN~~ ~~COLEMAN~~ and ~~JULIUS ROSENBERG~~.

The Baltimore Office would be in a much better position to so interview the subject after reviewing the results of a technical surveillance for a period of six weeks, and the Bureau is requested to reconsider giving its approval to this office for the use of a technical installation.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 6 1951

TELETYPE

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DATE 8-5-87 BY 3042 *put*

<i>Adm</i>
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 10 NEW YORK 5 NEWARK 3 FROM BALTIMORE 4/6/51 7-40

DIRECTOR & SACS, NY & NK ...URGENT...

FRED JOSEPH KITTY. <sup>0</sup>ESPIONAGE R. REBULET MARCH TWENTYSEVEN LAST. *6-1*

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 40 100-367716-135

HE MET JULIA ROSENBERG ONCE IN THE PERIOD, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT

END PAGE ONE

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92 MAR 13 1963

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STW

*F. J. [Signature]*

*2/14/51  
cc Baltimore (by Mail)  
4-9-51  
EJE*

PAGE TWO

TO FORTY AT A CHANCE MEETING IN VICINITY OF FOURTEENTH ST., NYC  
AND STATED HE BELIEVES THAT MICHAEL SIDOROVICH WAS THE INDIVIDUAL  
WHO INTRODUCED THEM. HE STATED HE HAS HAD NO OTHER CONTACT WHATSOEVER  
WITH ROSENBERG AND THAT HE HAS NEVER MET ETHEL ROSENBERG.

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)  
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)  
HE STATED HE HAS HAD NO CONTACT SINCE LEAVING COOPER UNION IN  
FORTYTWO WITH SARANT AND HAS NO INFORMATION REGARDING ANY ESPIONAGE  
ACTIVITIES OF ALFRED SARANT, JULIUS OR ETHEL ROSENBERG. [REDACTED]

o/s [REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)  
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)  
END PAGE TWO

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 25 1951

#86-1840 CV  
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DATE 8-4-87 BY 3042 *fwl-dgc*

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 7 FROM BALTIMORE  
DIRECTOR, FBI

4/25/51

6-35 PM

U R G E N T

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓
PJW	✓

FRED JOSEPH KITTY DASH ESPIONAGE DASH R. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

END PAGE ONE

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MAY 5 1951

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FILE

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)C  
(b)(7)D

(b)(7)(D)  
(b)(7)(D)

[illegible]

(b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(D)

2

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney

May 1, 1951

Director, FBI

FRED JOSEPH KITTY  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-4-87 BY 3042 Jut-BJC  
#86-1840 CV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

You will recall that copies of investigative reports submitted in the above-captioned matter have previously been referred to your attention.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED] advised that he met Julius Rosenberg on one occasion in New York City about 1940, but denied any subsequent contact with him or any affiliation whatsoever with the Communist Party or any espionage activities.

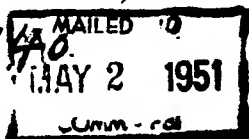
[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

It is anticipated that an investigative report will be received in the immediate future setting forth the complete results of [REDACTED] and a copy of this report will be immediately referred to your attention. Additional investigation is presently being conducted for the purpose of corroborating any information which Kitty has furnished to date.

100-367116

EFE:mpm



HANDLED BY

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE

**CONFIDENTIAL**

FILE NO. 65-18082

REPORT MADE AT <b>BALTIMORE</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5-9-51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/6 - 5/9/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT L. LANPHEAR rck/eh</b>
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT 1950, FRAUD AGAINST GOVERNMENT</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY REPORT**

o/s [REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

3042 pwt-Dyc  
pgs. 1, 18, 8-13, 28, 32-35  
47, 49, 53, 35A  
reviewed: unclass.  
8/5/87 86-1840 CV

o/s [REDACTED] Association with  
JULIUS ROSENBERG, MICHAEL and ANN  
SIDOROVICH, as well as ALFRED SARANT  
is noted. Background and description  
set out.

- P -

DETAIL:

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

This is a joint report of the writer and SA JOHN O. MONTGOMERY.

AGENCY 100-1146 Pittsburgh  
REQ. REC'D 9-11-67  
REP'T FORW. 9-29-67  
BY 111-1175 J  
RE: 12000 [unclear]  
[unclear] in [unclear]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>C. H. Carson</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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BA 65-1808

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



0/5 [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

"I further recall that sometime during the period 1938 to 1940 I was introduced to Julius Rosenberg. As near as I can recall I was introduced to him at a chance meeting by a person whom I now believe to be Michael Sidorovich somewhere in the vicinity of 14th St. NYC. At this time I do not remember if there were other individuals present at this meeting. However, I do not recall ever having met Ethel Rosenberg. To the best of my knowledge, I never met Rosenberg other than this one occasion. I have no knowledge that Julius Rosenberg or Michael Sidorovich ever engaged in any espionage activities.

0/5 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

0/5

(b)(7)(C)


(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]


I

BA 65-1808

of the YCL was called the Club Raven, which was located on the lower East side of New York, with headquarters on Avenue B. It is my recollection that Julius Rosenberg was associated with that club. From conversations I had with H. I. Sigman at that time, I formed the opinion that Julius Rosenberg was a member of this particular YCL club.



(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)


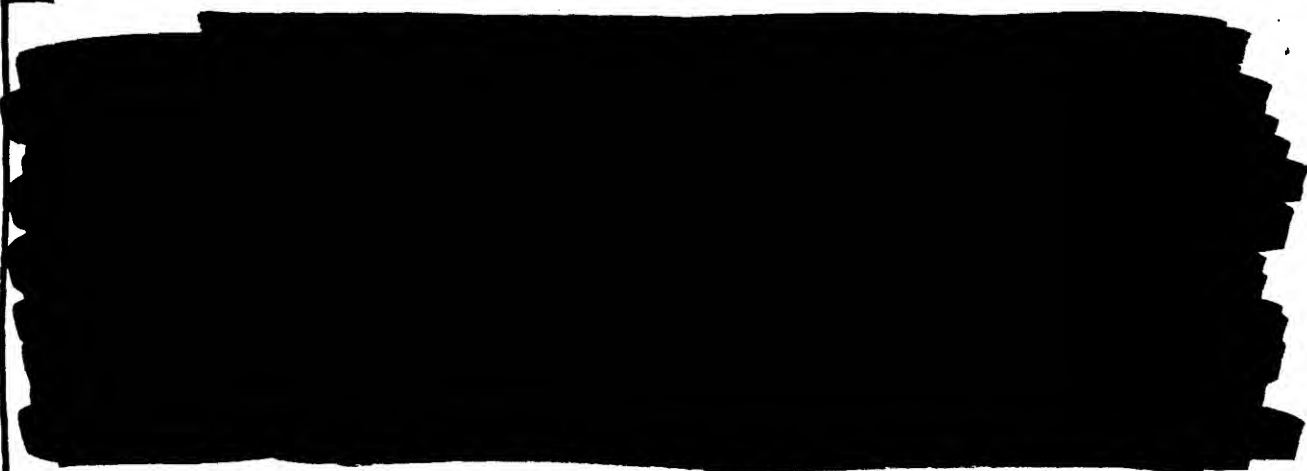


(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

. Some time during 1940 Mike Sidorovich told me that he was attending a draftsman school, which was held by the FAECT, and further that Julius Rosenberg was also attending the same classes. I recall that some time during 1940 I was introduced to Julius Rosenberg. I believe I was introduced to him at a chance meeting by a

BA 65-1808

person whom I believe to be Mike Sidorovich, somewhere in the vicinity of 14th Street in New York City. I do not remember if there were other individuals present at this meeting, however, I do not recall ever having met Ethel Rosenberg, his wife. To the best of my knowledge this is the only occasion in which I ever met Rosenberg and I have no knowledge that Julius Rosenberg or Michael Sidorovich ever engaged in any espionage activities. In connection with Rosenberg I further recall that while I was employed at Woodhaven NYA project, with Sigman and Marcus Pigarsky (phonetic), who may be possibly identical with Marcus Page, I understood from the conversations with these two gentlemen that Mr. Pigarsky was acquainted with Julius Rosenberg.



(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

BA 65-1808

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

0/s

[REDACTED]

"I do not know the following individuals and their names are not even familiar to me. There is a possibility that my husband may know some of them but I can't say whether he does or not: Joel Barr, William Danziger, Weldon Dayton, Carol Dayton, Max and Helen Elitcher, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Vivian Glassman, William Mutterperl, who is also known as William Perl, Stanley Rich, Victor Ross, Alfred and Louise Sargent, Hettie Savidge, Morton Sobell, Nathan Sussman or anyone whose name has appeared in the press recently in connection with recent espionage trials. In regard to the photographs which have been shown to me, the only photograph I recognized was that of Mike Sidorovich.

0/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

BA 65-1808

0/5 [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

V - Association With Subjects of the Julius Rosenberg  
Espionage Parallel

On October 10, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, returned an indictment charging MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANOTOLI A. YAKOVLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS with conspiracy to commit espionage by violation section 34 title Fifty United States Code.

On April 5, 1951 United States District Court, Southern District of New York, sentenced MORTON SOBELL to 30 years and sentenced JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG to death for their espionage conspiracy activities.

0/5 [REDACTED] ANN SIDOROVICH, 8706 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, wife of MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, on August 7, 1950 advised agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that HELEN SOROKA KITTY, last known address 1617 Mussula, Towson, Maryland, was a close friend and associate of hers. ANN SIDOROVICH advised that she resided with HELEN during 1940 - 1941 and she recalled that HELEN had met and married FRED KITTY, a close friend of her husband, MICHAEL.

7/15 DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted Soviet Espionage Agent and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, have advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG in January 1945 informed them that ANN SIDOROVICH would be the individual who would probably contact them in New Mexico to act as courier and secure information from DAVID GREENGLASS on the Atomic Bomb, which would in turn be given to the USSR. David GREENGLASS

BA 65-1808

further advised that the SIDOROVICH's were close friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

0/5  
MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, 8706 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, advised agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that one FRED KITTY, possibly residing in New Jersey, was a close friend of his. MICHAEL SIDOROVICH has advised that he is a former member of the Young Communist League and fought in Spain for 14 months in the Spanish Civil War as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Young Communist League have both been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

On Page 20 of this report T-4, of unknown reliability has advised that the subject did espionage work for the Soviets during the last war and was still doing his "dirty work".

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)  
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)  
[REDACTED] "I further recall that sometime during the period 1938 to 1940 I was introduced to JULIUS ROSENBERG. As near as I can recall, I was introduced to him at a chance meeting by a person whom I now believe to be MICHAEL SIDOROVICH somewhere in the vicinity of 14th Street, New York City. At this time I do not remember that there were other individuals present at this meeting. However, I do not recall ever having met ETHEL ROSENBERG. To the best of my knowledge I never met ROSENBERG other than this one occasion."

[REDACTED] orally advised on April 28, 1951 that H. I. SIGMAN and JULIUS ROSENBERG were childhood neighbors, and that SIGMAN and ROSENBERG continued their friendship into adult life. The subject advised that he, H. I. SIGMAN and MARCUS PAGE worked together for the National Youth Administration in the late thirties and that they had frequent conversations together. [REDACTED] advised that during at least one of

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

BA 65-1808

these conversations SIGMAN spoke to him of ROSENBERG, indicating to him that SIGMAN was well-acquainted with ROSENBERG. At this point [REDACTED] stated that it possibly may have been H. I. SIGMAN who introduced him to ROSENBERG, rather than MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, although he stated that he could not be sure at this time.

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

0/s [REDACTED]

ASSOCIATION WITH ALFRED SARANT

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]



BA 65-1808

9/5 [ ALFRED SARANT advised Special Agents of the New York Office in July 1950 that he was a member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party of New York during 1943 and 1944. He stated that while in attendance at Cooper Union that he became interested in the Communist Movement through an organization known as the American Student Union and possibly out of the American Student Union he became a member of the Communist Party.

It is further noted that Baltimore Confidential Informant T-18, of known reliability, advised on March 15, 1944 that JULIUS ROSENBERG, and ALFRED SARANT transferred from Branch 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party to their respective neighborhood clubs on or about February 14, 1944. Informant stated that ALFRED SARANT was transferred to the Village Club of the 1st Assembly District of Manhattan. In interview SARANT denied that he belonged to any of the Communist clubs other than the Greenwich Village Club, mentioned above.

In addition to the above, SARANT also advised in interview that JULIUS ROSENBERG made an attempt sometime while SARANT was employed at the Western Electric Company and residing at 65 Morton Street, New York City, to "feel him out politically at which time he didn't bite". He stated that he could not recall ROSENBERG ever asking him for information pertaining to the confidential nature of his employment at the Western Electric Company. However, he stated that had he been so disposed to furnish this information, he could have furnished information pertaining to Airborne Radar.

Both the Communist Party and the American Student Union have been declared by the Attorney General to be within the pervue of Executive Order 9835.

9/5 [ VI - Information Concerning Subject's Furnishing Confidential Material to AARON H. COLEMAN.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BA 65-1808

LEADS

The leads set out below preceded by an asterisk are leads which have been previously set forth. This list includes all outstanding leads in instant case to date.

BALTIMORE DIVISION  
AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will continue to follow and give expeditious attention to all leads in this case.

\* Will exhibit to HELEN KITTY, when it becomes available to the Baltimore Office, a photograph of the FRANK RICHYNSKI appearing in the 11-20-36 issue of the "Daily Worker". Will also exhibit to HELEN KITTY a photograph of PHILIP RICHYNSKI when made available to Baltimore by the Philadelphia Division.

(This lead originally set out in Bulet to Baltimore dated 4-23-51 in instant case.)

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

BOSTON DIVISION  
AT QUONSET POINT NAVAL AIR STATION, RHODE ISLAND

\* Will interview Lt. Commander IVERSON, Maintenance Officer, Radar Section, and determine if he could have been the individual who directed an anonymous communication to the Bureau on January 7, 1950 which letter alleged that KITTY was a Soviet Espionage Agent. KITTY was in contact with IVERSON at Quonset Point on August 24, 1949, December 20, and 21, 1949. (This lead originally set out by the report of SA FRANCES J. DUANE dated 4-17-51 at Washington, D. C. in instant case.)

CLEVELAND DIVISION  
AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will consider interviewing MICHAEL SIDOROVICH in order to verify and exploit subject's statement that MICHAEL SIDOROVICH was probably the individual who introduced him to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

*covered*

BA 65-1808

NEW YORK DIVISION  
AT NEW YORK CITY

\*Will attempt to develop further information concerning the subject's activities while residing in New York City. (This lead originally set out in the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN dated April 12, 1951 at New York.)

6/5  
\*Will locate and interview Doctor JOSEPH A. SCHWARTZ, estranged husband of the subject's sister, RUTH K. SCHWARTZ, concerning information he may have pertaining to the Communist or espionage activities of the subject. (This lead originally set out by Baltimore letter to the Director dated April 28, 1951 in instant case.)

\*Will obtain a photograph of FRANK RICHYNSKI appearing in the November 20, 1936 issue of the "Daily Worker" and furnish same to the Baltimore Division, so that it can be exhibited to HELEN KITTY. (Original lead set out in bulet dated April 23, 1951 in instant case.)

(b)(2)  
(b)(7)(D)  
\*Will contact ELIZABETH BENTLY, HARRY GOLD and [REDACTED] for any information they may have concerning the subject. (This lead originally set out in Baltimore letter to the Director dated March 6, 1951 in instant case. Lead to interview HARRY GOLD furnished New York by Philadelphia letter to Director dated March 15, 1951 in instant case.)

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION  
AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

6/5  
\*Will make an effort to obtain a photograph of the PHILIP RICHYNSKI which was mentioned in Philadelphia letter dated April 10, 1951, so that this photograph may be exhibited to HELEN KITTY [REDACTED]

(This lead originally set out in Bulet dated April 23, 1951 in instant case.)

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

- 0/5
- T-16 - CHARLES SOMMERS, Colonel, United States Air Force, Second District, Office of Special Investigations, 67 Broad Street, New York City, who furnished information concerning subject and family.
- T-17 - Subject's employment (201) file which is presently maintained at RACAG St. Louis, Missouri, photostatic copies of which were furnished BA by St. Louis Letter dated April 14, 1951 in instant case.
- T-18 - An anonymous source. Information originally furnished BA in report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated August 7, 1950 at New York in the case entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, Espionage - R."

- 0/5
- T-19 - *referred army* [REDACTED] This information furnished Baltimore in report of SA REGINALD C. VINCENT dated March 17, 1951 at Newark in the case entitled AARON HYMAN COLEMAN, Espionage-R and Internal Security Act of 1950. [REDACTED] furnished Baltimore by Newark letter dated April 10, 1951 in instant case.

0/5

T-9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 are informants whose information was furnished Baltimore Division by the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN dated January 24, 1951 at New York in instant case.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT L. LANPHEAR dated April 6, 1951.  
Butel to Baltimore dated April 30, 1951.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE

NY FILE NO. 65-15497 DRS

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/20/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/27, 28, 31; 11/2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>RICHARD A. MINIHAN</b>
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*o/s*  
*100 Mr. D...  
EFE 3-21-51*  
*cc - OSI  
cc - G-2  
cc - 30.51  
EFE  
moo*  
*Report is omitted from serial 65-1  
as it is a copy of a letterhead  
disseminated in 1950. 2/1/51. 2*  
*referred  
Army*

**MICHAEL SIDOROVICH** admitted former YCL member and a veteran of Abraham Lincoln Brigade advised **FRED KITTY** was close friend of his. **ANNE SIDOROVICH** advised subject and wife were close friends.

*(b)(7)(D)*  
**KITTY** attended Cooper Union, NYC, nights, September 1936 to June 1942. Received Mechanical Engineering degree.

- RUC -

*3042 put- DTC  
pgs 1, 2, 4-6, 14 reviewed &  
unclassified  
8-4-87  
86-1840 e.v*

## DETAILS:

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED:*signed from  
Carter Miller*SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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**JAN. 20 1951**  
**37**

SE

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NY 65-15497

[REDACTED]

b/s

[REDACTED]

referred  
to  
Army

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

referred  
to  
Army

b/s

[REDACTED]

NY 65-15497

[REDACTED]

*referred  
to  
Army*

[REDACTED]

X On October 10, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, returned an indictment charging MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANOTOLI A. YAKOVLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS with conspiracy to commit espionage, violation of Section 34, title 50, U.S. Code.

*o/b*

MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, 8706 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, advised agents of the FBI that one FRED KITTY possibly residing in New Jersey, was a close friend of his. MICHAEL SIDOROVICH has advised agents of the FBI that he is a former member of the Young Communist League and fought in Spain for 14 months in the Spanish Civil War as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Young Communist League have been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

NY 65-15497

o/s [ ANNE SIDOROVICH, 8706 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, wife of MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, on August 7, 1950; advised agents of the FBI that HELEN SIROKA KITTY, last known address, 1617 Mussulla, Towson, Maryland, was a close friend and associate of hers. ANNE SIDOROVICH advised that she resided with HELEN during 1940-1941, and she recalled that HELEN had met and married FRED KITTY, a close friend of her husband, MICHAEL.

X DAVID GREENGLASS, self admitted Soviet espionage agent, and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, have advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG in January 1945 informed them that ANNE SIDOROVICH would be the individual who would probably contact them in New Mexico to act as courier and secure information from DAVID on the atomic bomb, which would in turn be given to the USSR. The GREENGLASSES further advised that the SIDOROVICHES were close friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM D. WRIGHT:

o/s [ 

(b)(7)(D)

(b)(7)(D)



(b)(7)(D)

(b)(7)(D)



NY 65-15497

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

U/S [ Investigation by the New York Office failed to disclose any disloyal information on JACK OKUN.

By teletype dated November 4, 1950, the Newark office advised that JACK OKUN was interviewed in the case entitled "MORTON SOBELL; ESPIONAGE - R", and that OKUN advised that he did not know SOBELL personally but had heard of him. He further advised that he had no information concerning espionage or loyalty of subject. It is to be noted that this interview was confined solely to the activities of MORTON SOBELL.

It is to be further noted that AARON HYMAN COLEMAN was interviewed November 2, 1950 by agents of the Newark Office at his residence in Long Branch, New Jersey, concerning MORTON SOBELL.

Reference is made to the report of SA REGINALD C. VINCENT, dated October 3, 1950, in the case entitled "AARON HYMAN COLEMAN; ESPIONAGE - R", wherein the following information on JACK OKUN was set forth:

o/s [ 

(b)(7)(D)

NY 65-15497

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN, at New York, dated November 20, 1950, are described as follows:

*referred  
to  
Army*

T-1

Mr. ANDREW J. WEID, Security and Intelligence Division, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, as reflected in the report of SA REGINALD C. VINCENT, at Newark, October 3, 1950, in the case entitled "AARON HYMAN COLEMAN; ESPIONAGE - R".

*6/5*

T-2

An anonymous source as reflected in report of SA REGINALD C. VINCENT, at Newark, dated October 3, 1950, in the case entitled "AARON HYMAN COLEMAN; ESPIONAGE - R".

\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to New York and Newark, October 26, 1950, entitled "FRED JOSEPH KITTY; ESPIONAGE - R".  
Newark teletype to Bureau, Washington Field, New York, Baltimore, 10/27/50, entitled "FRED JOSEPH KITTY; ESPIONAGE - R".  
New York teletype to Bureau and Baltimore, 10/28/50, entitled "FRED JOSEPH KITTY; ESPIONAGE - R".  
Baltimore teletype to New York, 11/2/50.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE

CV FILE NO.

65-2770

REPORT MADE AT <b>CLEVELAND</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>7-19-51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7-7-51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE</b> dht
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p><i>AGENCY 1cc 1105 Pitt EQ. REC'D 9-11-51 P.T. FORW. 9-24-51 BY mms K. Rose Sarah Madden in Law</i></p> <p>Details: <i>0/s</i> [ <b>MICHAEL SIDOROVICH</b> was interviewed on July 7, 1951, by the writer and SA <b>FREDERICK L. EDWARDS</b>.</p> <p><i>7/29/51 1cc ABE McHenry 1cc OSI 1cc G-2 1cc ONI 1cc REC</i></p> <p><b>MICHAEL</b> advised he had no recollection of introducing the subject to <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG</b> although he felt he may have done so. He pointed out that when he and his wife <b>ANNE SIDOROVICH</b> resided on Avenue B, <b>ETHEL ROSENBERG</b> was employed in an office across the street doing some sort of rent control work and war relief matters. He pointed out that if <b>KITTY</b> had visited them there, it would not be unlikely that either <b>ETHEL</b> or <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG</b> may have been present.</p> <p>REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p><i>3042 put-p/c reviewed pg. 1 unclassified 8/5/87 # 85-1840</i></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>COPY IN FILE</b> ⑦ - Bureau (100-367116) 6 - Baltimore (65-1808) 1 - Boston (65-3432) (See next page)		<b>100-367116-17</b> INDEXED <b>JUL 24 1951</b> RECORDED - 8 EX - 52	

PROPRIETARY 56 AUG 2 1951 Confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

Form No. 8

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE

FILE NO. 65-1808

REPORT MADE AT: <b>BALTIMORE</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>9/21/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>7/26 to 8/27/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>ROBERT L. LANPHEAR</b> <span style="float: right;">ehb rck fas</span>
TITLE: <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>ESPIONAGE-R; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>

**Prosecutive****SUMMARY REPORT**

This is a Prosecutive Summary Report setting out available evidence tending to establish that the subject violated the Fraud Against the Government Statute (Section 1001, Title 18, USC) in 1942, 1948 and again in 1950 when he failed to list on Government security questionnaires Communist organizations in which he held past membership. Available evidence also set forth tending to prove the subject violated the Espionage Statute (Title 50, USC) by furnishing confidential information to an unauthorized person.

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

REP'T FORW.

BY

3042 pwt-OTC

pgs. 1, 5, 6, 8-10, 11

Unclassified

8-5-87

9/29/51

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  - ① G-2, Fort George G. Meade, Md.
  - ④ Baltimore

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RECORDED AND INDEXED:

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 22 1951

8-10-7

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

FILE

RECORDED: 73

INDEXED: 73

SEP 22 1951

EX-105


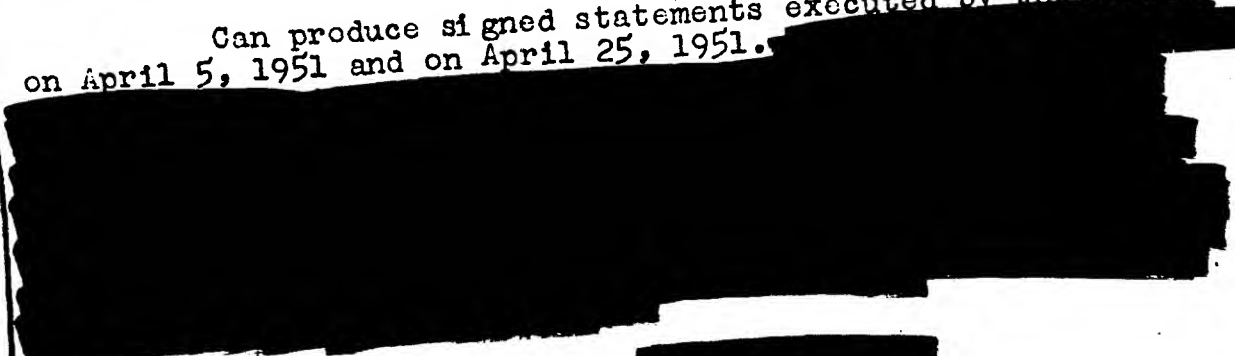
SEP 22 1951

SEP 22 1951


BA 65-1808

0/S Can testify that the subject stated to SA'S JOHN O. MONTGOMERY and ROBERT L. LANPHEAR on April 5, 1951 that he purposely refrained from listing former memberships in the Young Communist League and the International Workers Order on his Personnel Security Questionnaire for the reason that he did not consider these memberships pertinent.

Can produce signed statements executed by the subject on April 5, 1951 and on April 25, 1951.



(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)



0/S



BA 65-1808

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)  
S

[REDACTED]

FRED JOSEPH

"I further recall that sometime during the period 1938 to 1940 I was introduced to Julius Rosenberg. As near as I can recall I was introduced to him at a chance meeting by a person whom I now believe to be Michael Sidorovich somewhere in the vicinity of 14th St. NYC. At this time I do not remember if there were other individuals present at this meeting. However, I do not recall ever having met Ethel Rosenberg. To the best of my knowledge I never met Rosenberg other than this one occasion. I have no knowledge that Julius Rosenberg or Michael Sidorovich ever engaged in any espionage activities.

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)  
S

[REDACTED]

BA 65-1808

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

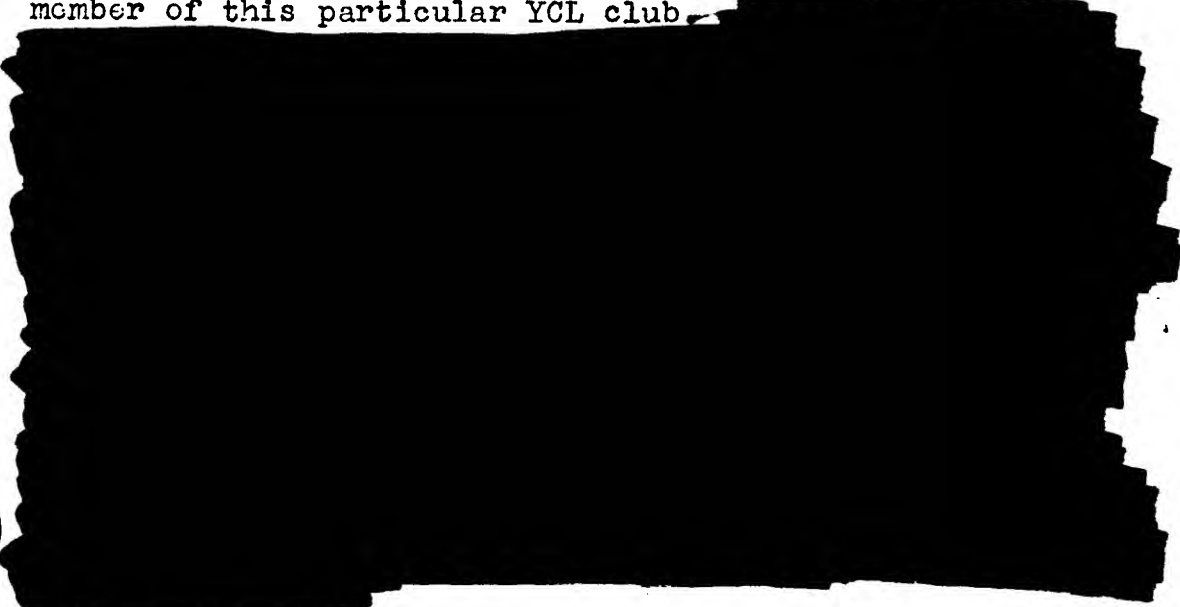
o/s

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)


another of the neighborhood clubs of the YCL was called

BA 65-1808

the Club Raven, which was located on the lower East side of New York, with headquarters on Avenue B. It is my recollection that Julius Rosenberg was associated with that club. From conversations I had with H. I. Signan at that time, I formed the opinion that Julius Rosenberg was a member of this particular YCL club.



(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)



Some time during 1940 Mike Sidorovich told me that he was attending a draftsman school, which was held by the FIAECT, and further that Julius Rosenberg was also attending the same classes. I



BA 65-1808

recall that some time during 1940 I was introduced to Julius Rosenberg. I believe I was introduced to him at a chance meeting by a person whom I believe to be Mike Sidorovich, somewhere in the vicinity of 14th Street in New York City. I do not remember if there were other individuals present at this meeting, however, I do not recall ever having met Ethel Rosenberg, his wife. To the best of my knowledge this is the only occasion in which I ever met Rosenberg and I have no knowledge that Julius Rosenberg or Michael Sidorovich ever engaged in any espionage activities. In connection with Rosenberg I further recall that while I was employed at Woodhaven NYA project, with Sigman and Marcus Pigarsky (phonetic), who may be possibly identical with Marcus Page, I understood from the conversations with these two gentlemen that Mr. Pigarsky was acquainted with Julius Rosenberg.

o/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONFORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE

FILE NO.

EM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/27/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/2, 15, 23, 31; 11/4/51	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD A. MINIHAN
TITLE FRED JOSEPH KITTY		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950-FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div style="width: 30%;"><p>AGENCY: <i>NY vs Pitt</i> REQ. REC'D <i>9-11-51</i> REP'T FORM. <i>9-28-51</i> BY <i>mmg</i> <i>cc: Rhee Lohke</i> <i>(mother in law)</i> <i>q/s</i></p><p><i>12/19/51</i> <i>1 cc Magnan</i> <i>1 cc 6-2</i> <i>1 cc OSI</i> <i>1 cc REC</i> <i>q/s</i></p></div><div style="width: 65%;"><p>[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D) [REDACTED] (b)(7)(D) [REDACTED] referred to J.A. Information concerning one SIDNEY MAGNES, identified as associate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENEBERG in Washington, D. C., 1939, set forth. It is not known whether this individual is identical with the S. MAGNES. [REDACTED] 3042 <i>px-10</i> (b)(7)(D) pgs. 1-7 reviewed unclassified. 8-5-87 #861840</p></div></div>			
DETAILS: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div style="width: 30%;"><p><i>q/s</i></p></div><div style="width: 65%;"><p>[REDACTED] (b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)</p></div></div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schaefer</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑦ Bureau (100-367116) 7-Baltimore (65-1808) 1-Boston (65-3432) (Info) (Copies cont.-see next page) 3-New York (65-15497)		100-367116-217 NOV 29 1951 5 INDEXED - III RECORDED - III EX-111	

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85 JAN 2 1952

NY 65-15497

Reference is made to HARVEY LEE SACHS, whom it will be recalled was a close friend of the subject's during the time he was employed at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.


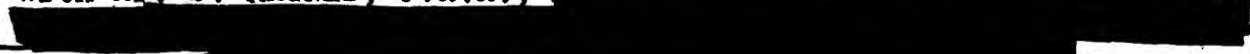
Confidential Informant T-1, another government agency which conducts security investigations, advised that he had no information concerning HARVEY LEE SACHS, (b)(7)(D)



0/5 The files of the New York Office failed to reflect any pertinent information identifiable with the following named individuals:

H. BIGELOW; Lieutenant Commander G. P. CLARKE; P. F. COATE; Commander (FNU) FAINT; B. FRALEY; Lieutenant (FNU) FURZE; (FNU) KOCH; P. LEAKE; S. MAGNES; (FNU) PLANAS; Mr. (FNU) PUNCHARD; G. PORTER; W. THOMAS; Lieutenant J. WALTRIP; Lieutenant (FNU) WHITFORD; H. BIGELOW; N. SWANSON.

The following information concerns one SIDNEY MAGNES, although it is not known whether this individual is identical with Mr. S. MAGNES, C.A.A., (b)(7)(D)



NY 65-15497

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

The 1941 Washington, D. C. city directory listed SIDNEY MAGNES as residing at 1935 Biltmore Street, Northwest, and employed by the Bureau of Standards in the position of scientific aide.

*referred Bureau of Standards*

o/s

NY 65-15497

*referred to Bureau*

[REDACTED]

*8  
standards*

*b/  
s*

[REDACTED]

*(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)*

[REDACTED]

*b/s*

It is to be noted that the Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

NY 65-15497

It is to be further noted that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, along with one MORTON SOBELL were convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to commit espionage. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced on April 5, 1951, to the death penalty.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NY 65-15497

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

o/s [ T-1

Headquarters G-2, Governors Island, New York, contacted by SA(A) MATTHIAS R. GRIFFIN

T-2

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

MISCELLANEOUS

o/s [ Information concerning the Veterans Administration records, Atlanta, Georgia, was furnished by Atlanta teletype dated November 6, 1951.

Information copies of this report are being designated to offices conducting investigation in this and related cases. Additional copies of this report have been designated for the Baltimore Office for dissemination to appropriate agencies.

LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Towson, Maryland:

(b)(7)(D)

Will, through contacts at [REDACTED] attempt to establish whether S. MAGNES, C.A.A., is identical with SIDNEY MAGNES, an associate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-367116)

DATE: 1/9/52

FROM : SAC, Baltimore (65-1808)

SUBJECT: FRED JOSEPH KITTY  
ESPIONAGE -- RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8-5-87 BY 3042 *fwc*  
#86-1840

Reference is made to Los Angeles letter of 12/27/51.

Los Angeles Office is requested to thoroughly interview Dr. JOSEPH A. SCHWARTZ, former brother-in-law of the subject for whatever information he has concerning this subject. Specific attention should be given to interviewing Dr. SCHWARTZ concerning his knowledge of CP activity on the subject's part and to information he may have concerning association between the subject and the JULIUS ROSENBERG Espionage Group. It is to be noted that the subject admitted to have been introduced to JULIUS ROSENBERG in New York City in approximately 1940. Specific inquiry should be made of Dr. SCHWARTZ as to his knowledge of the writer of the anonymous letter mentioned below and any information he may have concerning South Norwalk, Conn. which would be of interest to this investigation. **G.I.R.-6**

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has advised that additional proof concerning the subject's Young Communist League membership in 1939-1941 is desired and the Los Angeles Division is therefore requested to be alert for information concerning the subject's Young Communist League membership which Dr. SCHWARTZ may have.

This investigation is based on an anonymous letter postmarked 1/7/50 at South Norwalk, Conn. and [redacted] which are mentioned in the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN dated 11/20/50 at New York. The anonymous letter is set forth below for your information.

"January 7, 1950" *referred to Army*

"Dear Sir:

"I have just learned that a Mr. FRED KITTY formerly of New York City, was and is a member of the communist party under an assumed name. During the war he was employed as an engineer for the government and did espionage work for the Russian government. At the present time he has a very responsible inspection job with private industry. Still doing his dirty work."

RLL:DSB

RECORDED - 125

CC: Los Angeles (65-5288) (AMSD)

INDEXED - 125

100-367116-226  
JA 10  
16

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92 MAR 15 1963

57 JAN 17 1952

EX-140



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>BALTIMORE</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/12/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/6-9, 28-30/51; 1/3-7, 12, 16-19,</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT L. LANPHEAR /DSB</b>
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERN- MENT:</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT  
OF 1950

He is presently employed by Bendix Radio on commercial communications contacts and he continues to reside at 1617 Mussula Road, Towson, Maryland. Efforts to secure corroborative proof of subject's membership in the Young Communist League noted. Results of interviews with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] set forth.

## DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>J. J. Alden</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<b>100-1367116-229</b>	<b>RECORDED - 93</b>
see next page.		<b>INDEXED - 98</b>	
<b>COPY IN FILE</b>		<b>FEB 7 1962</b>	<b>EY 12</b>

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0/5

[REDACTED]

II. CANCELLATION OF KITTY'S SECURITY CLEARANCE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

III. EFFORTS TO SECURE CORROBORATIVE PROOF OF  
SUBJECT'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE YCL

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that to the best of his memory JULIUS ROSENBERG  
[REDACTED] were members of the YCL in New York City some time  
[REDACTED]

JULIUS ROSENBERG

ROSENBERG and his wife, ~~ETHEL~~ ~~ROSENBERG~~ were found guilty of conspiracy to commit espionage on 3/29/51 at the SDNY. They were sentenced on 4/5/51 to death for their activities and are presently incarcerated awaiting action on an appeal of this death sentence.

9/5/54

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY  
EXCLUDED BY - A 804  
(EXPL. CARD)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As previously reported by Confidential Informant/<sup>P-3</sup> of unknown reliability, in connection with the anonymous letter alleging KITTY to be a member of the Communist Party under an assumed name, and a Soviet Espionage Agent, which was postmarked January 7, 1950 at South Norwalk, Connecticut, [REDACTED]

9/5

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

B. 65-1808

%

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

%

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BA-65-1808

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Will attempt to locate and interview individuals who are known to have been or logically may have been members of the Young Communist League in NYC and thereby may be in a position to state that KITTY was a member of the YCL from 1939 to 1941.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will review records pertaining to the subject at the Army, Navy, Air Force Personnel Security Board. Records to be in custody of Lt. Col. CECIL G. MILES, USAF, Office of Air Provost Marshall. His address is Temporary Building #8, USAF, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will attempt to obtain corroboratory proof of subject's Young Communist League membership. ✓ C 246

AT TOWSON, MARYLAND

Will interview DON POSTELLE, named by [REDACTED]

Will attempt to locate and interview JOHN RADCLIFFE. [REDACTED]



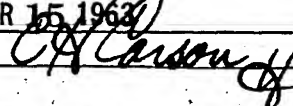
Will at Bendix Radio attempt to establish whether S. MAGNES of the CA who was in contact with the subject, is identical with the SIDNEY MAGNES, an associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

REFERENCE: Bulet to Baltimore dated 12/6/51 in instant case.  
Report of SA ROBERT L. LANPHEAR dated 11/25/51 at Baltimore, Maryland.

**SECURITY INFORMATION - [REDACTED]**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1  
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BALTIMORE**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/21/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/14,28/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ANATOLE N. OSSIPOFF</b>
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950 FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> <b>C.I.R.-6</b>  <b>(b)(7)(C)</b>  <b>(b)(7)(D)</b> </div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 140px; top: 280px; transform: rotate(-45deg);">                         2/29/52                          1cc McGurny                          1cc OVI                          1cc OSI                          1cc G-2                          1cc REC                     </div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 720px; top: 420px;">                         AGENCY: <u>Wings Pratt</u>                          REQ. REC'D <u>9-11-87</u>                          REP'T FORW. <u>9-24-87</u>                          BY <u>M. N. S.</u>                          K. K. [unclear]                     </div> <p align="center">- RUC -</p>			
DETAILS:  <div style="position: absolute; right: 10px; top: 540px;"> <b>(b)(7)(C)</b>  <b>(b)(7)(D)</b> </div>			
COPIES DESTROYED <b>92 MAR 15 1963</b>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7 Bureau (100-367116) 3 Baltimore (65-1808) 2 Los Angeles (65-5288)		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><b>100-367116-230</b></span> <span><b>RECORDED - 97</b></span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><b>FEB 26 1952</b></span> <span><b>INDEXED - 97</b></span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><b>31</b></span> <span><b>FILED</b></span> </div>	
<b>COPY IN FILE</b>			

9/5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

0/5

[REDACTED]

The Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the International Workers Order have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-367116)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15497)

SUBJECT: *per* FRED JOSEPH KITTY;  
ESPIONAGE - R;  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950;  
FAG.

DATE: March 31, 1952

C.I.R.-6

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN, dated 3/31/52, at NY. Six copies of this report are also enclosed for the Baltimore Office.

[REDACTED], coupled with the fact that JULIUS ROSENBERG is known to have been outspoken in his Communist beliefs.

During this reinterview, information concerning JAY SIGMAN, who allegedly was employed in Russia during the 1930s, will be fully developed.

Reference is made to Bulet to NY, 3/7/52, concerning the recommendation of the New York Office as to the advisability of interviewing RUTH KITTY SCHWARTZ. Confidential Source [REDACTED]

In view of the fact that the primary objective of this interview is to obtain corroborating evidence of subject's admissions, which to be of actual value at this time

Enclosures - 6 COPIES DESTROYED

RECORDED - 97

92 MAR 15 1963

CC: BALTIMORE (65-1808) (Encls. 6)

APR 11 1952

RAM:GM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/5/87 BY 3042 *[signature]*

86-18410 *CV*



FD-73  
(1-10-49)

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE

FILE NO.

GM

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/31/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/28, 29; 3/5, 13, 19, 20, 21/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>RICHARD A. MINIHAN</b>
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <i>86-1840</i> <i>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</i> <i>DATE 8/5/87 BY 3042 PJC/HAC</i>  <i>4/16/52</i> <i>1 cc McGurney</i> <i>1 cc G-2, call, OSI, REC</i> <i>0/5</i> <i>Efforts to locate RED SANDEROFF negative to date,</i> <i>AGENCY photo 10/5/52</i> <i>REC'D 9-11-52</i> <i>BY 12115 JB</i> <i>RE: Rose Laroche</i> <i>(native in law)</i> <i>0/5</i>  <i>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward J. Heine</i> <i>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</i> <i>Jmc</i> <i>ENCLOSURE</i> <i>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</i> <i>100-367116-124/5</i> <i>FILE</i> <i>APR 17 1952</i> <i>5</i> <i>RECORDED - 97</i> <i>INDEXED - 97</i> <i>EX - 28</i> <i>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</i> <i>6 Bureau (100-367116)</i> <i>6 Baltimore (65-1808)</i> <i>2 New York (65-15497)</i>			

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15497

o/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

NY 65-15497

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

% [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

% [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY 65-15497

q/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

q/s

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

NY 65-15497

%

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

%

The files of the New York Office fail to reflect any information identifiable with ~~JAY SIGMAN~~.

The Communist Party and the Young Communist League have been designated by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On April 5, 1951, JULIUS ROSENBERG was sentenced to death for conspiracy to commit espionage, in the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York.

%

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SAC, Baltimore (65-1808)

April 15, 1952

Director, FBI (100-367116)

FRED JOSEPH KITTY  
ESPIONAGE - R  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Pursuant to your request, there is being transmitted herewith a Photostat of the transcript of testimony which was introduced at the hearing afforded subject Kitty by the Industrial Employment Review Board on January 25, 1952.

It is desired that the contents of this transcript be carefully reviewed for any information of a pertinent nature to the present investigation being conducted concerning Kitty. Particular attention should be paid to any statements made therein by Kitty or the other witnesses appearing before this Board which statements might be of assistance in securing further corroborating evidence as to Kitty's YCL membership.

During the course of your review of this testimony, you should be alert to any perjurious statements which may have been made by Kitty during his testimony before that body bearing in mind the possibility of a violation of the Federal Perjury Statute. It is desired that all information of pertinence to instant investigation be appropriately incorporated in your next report which should be in a form suitable for dissemination.

This matter should receive your prompt attention.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/5/87 BY 3042 put etc

RECORDED - 51

#86-1840 CV

INDEXED - 44

EX-18

APR 21 1952

COMM - FBI

APR 16 1952

MAILED 24

69 MAY 28 1952

ENCLOSURE  
Enclosure

EFE:GAS

RECEIVED  
FBI  
MAY 14 1952

414

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

8 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ For your information: referred to Army

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100.- 367116 - 243

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
**SECURITY INFORMATION**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**BALTIMORE**

FILE NO.

**JT**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/30/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/4, 11, 22, 23/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>RICHARD A. MINIHAN</b>
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950; FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

*5/13/52  
1cc McQuinn, ONI  
1cc G-2, OSI, ONI*

*9/5* [REDACTED] *Sh 6-1, 3  
(b)(7)(D)  
(b)(7)(D)*

- P -

*3042 put - DFC  
pgs. 1, 3, 4 MacLaud  
8/5/87 G.I.  
#86-1840 CV*

**DETAILS:**

*AGENCY: 1cc 105 P. 111  
REC'D: 7-11-57  
REP'T FORW. 7-24-57  
BY: [signature]  
[signature]  
[signature]*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *(b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(D)*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[signature]</i> <b>COPY IN FILE</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <b>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</b>
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<b>63 MAY 6 1952</b>	<b>COPIES DESTROYED 92 MAR 15 1963</b>

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**SECURITY INFORMATION**



NY 65-15497

0/5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)(D)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY 65-15497

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

o/s

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A review of the current New York City Telephone Directories for the Boroughs of Manhattan, Queens, Bronx, Brooklyn and Staten Island reflect the following individuals residing in New York City named SANDEROFF or SANDEROV:

GERALD B. SANDEROFF,  
1559 44th Avenue,  
Brooklyn, New York.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, New York  
 SUBJECT: FRED JOSEPH KITTY  
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 9, 1950

p. 6-1

Colonel Sommers has been advised by letter that FRED JOSEPH KITTY is employed at Bendix Radio Division, Towson, Maryland, and resides at 1617 Mussula Road, Towson, Md., and it was suggested that he communicate with the Bureau for copies of investigative reports in this case.

MICHAEL SIDOROVICH and ANNE SIDOROVICH, husband and wife, are close friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and are subjects of a Russian espionage investigation in the ROSENBERG network.

① It is also of particular interest to note that both CICIERSKA and FRED KITTY resided at 231 East 13th Street, New York City. JOSEPH CICIERSKA was employed at the Jefferson Travis Radio Corporation and at Emerson Radio, New York City, during the time JULIUS ROSENBERG was a Government inspector at the plants.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Enc-4

cc - Baltimore (Enc-2)

RAM:IM  
65-15497

EX-122

# 86-1840 CV  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 8/4/87 BY 3042 fwt-DSC

RECORDED - 7  
 INDEXED - 7

DEC 11 1950

RECEIVED  
 DEC 13 1950

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-72  
(1-10-49)

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BALTIMORE**

FILE NO. **65-1808**

REPORT MADE AT <b>BALTIMORE, MD.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/23/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/14/50-1/14/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT L. LANPHEAR</b>
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Spot surveillance conducted on subject 11/14/50 to 1/14/51. No activity observed revealing proof of present, or past espionage activity. Communist Party participation on subject's part and on part of subject's immediate relatives set out, as well as other investigation conducted to date.

*3042 put - DDC  
reviewed pgs. 1, 2, 21-23  
determined unclass.*

- P -

**G. I. R. -7**

*8-5-87  
DETAILS: 86-1840 CV*

AT BALTIMORE AND TOWSON, MARYLAND ~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~  
**FEB 3 1951**

Results of Physical Surveillance:

A spot physical surveillance was conducted on the subject from November 14, 1950, to January 14, 1951. The surveillance failed to develop any information tending to prove that FRED JOSEPH KITTY is presently or has in the past engaged in any espionage activity.

Personnel Records, Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey:

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, another government agency that maintains personnel records, advised that their records reflect that the only record remaining concerning FRED KITTY is a card file which reflects that KITTY was employed by the United States

**COPIES DESTROYED**

**301 NOV 24 1965**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 Bureau (100-367116) 1 Boston (65-3432) 1 Cleveland (65-2770) 1 Cincinnati (65-1763) 1 Detroit (65-2305) 1 Los Angeles (continued) <b>FEB 7 1951</b>	RECORDED - 101 INDEXED - 101 <b>100-367116</b> <b>FEB 7 1951</b>

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BA-65-1808

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

o/s  
Concerning the classification of the above two letters, the Bureau by letter dated December 8, 1950, in the case entitled, "AARON HYMAN COLEMAN; ESPIONAGE - R," advised in part as follows:

"In order to determine the exact nature of the data appearing in these letters which were furnished to subject, copies were referred to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in Washington, D. C. I am now in receipt of a communication from G-2 advising that the Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Army has examined these letters and advised that, while the equipment referred to in each of these letters is presently unclassified, at the time same were written the equipment was classified as confidential."

Further background data on COLEMAN is as follows:

MORTON ~~X~~ SOBELL, arrested for alleged espionage activity, in his employment record at Reeves Instrument Corporation, New York City, listed COLEMAN as a reference whom he had known for twelve years. Also, SOBELL, as a representative of the Reeves Instrument Corporation, which is engaged in Signal Corps contracts, visited COLEMAN at the Evans Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, on June 26, 1947, although SOBELL was not cleared for access to classified matters there. COLEMAN is alleged to have attended YCL meetings during student days at City College, New York. He is reported to have made Communistic comments while a civilian employee at Fort Monmouth. COLEMAN was charged with violation of Fort Monmouth security regulations and given ten days suspension for same after search of his home by another government agency disclosed forty-eight classified documents.

Subject's Relationship With MICHAEL and ANN ~~X~~ SIDOROVICH

DAVID and RUTH ~~X~~ GREENGLASS, self-confessed Soviet Agents, have stated that they were told by JUSTUS ~~X~~ ROSENBERG

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

that ANN SIDOROVICH would probably be the person to act as courier in securing information from them for transportation to the MGB. HARRY GOLD, however, has been identified as the person who did secure the data from DAVID GREENGLASS.

Reference is made to the report of SA JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE, made at Cleveland, Ohio, May 9, 1950, in the case of MICHAEL SIDOROVICH; ESPIONAGE - R, reflecting that during an interview with ANN SIDOROVICH, she advised that HELEN ~~SOROKA~~ KITTY, whom she met through the Ukrainian Home in New York City, last known address, 1617 Mussula, Towson, Maryland, was one of her close friends and associates.

ANN advised that she resided with HELEN during 1940 and 1941, and she recalled that HELEN had met and married FRED KITTY, who was a close friend of her husband, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, and believed that KITTY had been employed by the Signal Corps, although she did not believe this employment was at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

ANN also advised that it was on the same evening that she met her husband MICHAEL that she also met FRED KITTY, and that it was her understanding that FRED KITTY had associated at the Polish Youth Club, of which MICHAEL was Vice President, although she did not believe KITTY was a member of the Youth Club.

Reference is also made to the report of SA JOHN B. O'DONOGHUE, dated August 7, 1950, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the case entitled, MICHAEL ALEXANDER SIDOROVICH, was.; ANNE HANUSIAK SIDOROVICH, was.; ESPIONAGE-R, which stated that MICHAEL SIDOROVICH had advised that FRED KITTY was one of his close personal friends.

Additional relationship between KITTY and SIDOROVICH is reflected in the fact that one JOE CICIERSKA was named by MICHAEL SIDOROVICH during interview by agents of the Cleveland Office in July and August, 1950, to be his closest friend.

*referred Air Force*

BA-65-1808

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

0/5 [ Miscellaneous:

*referred  
Air  
Force*  
(b)(7)(c) per Social Security

[REDACTED]  
A separate lead has been directed to the New York Field Office to verify this employment. Reference is made to the report of SA REX I. SHRODER, dated August 5, 1950, at New York, case entitled, MORTON SOBELL, was.; ESPIONAGE - R, wherein it was stated that MORTON SOBELL was also employed by the Davega's Radio Store, 76 9th Avenue, New York City, on January 14, 1939.

Photographs of the subject have been furnished to all interested offices.

Form FD-122 was submitted to the Bureau December 18, 1950.

0/6 [ Copies of this report are being furnished to the designated offices for information, inasmuch as they have conducted investigation in this case.

Information concerning subject's employment at the Signal Corps, Radar Laboratory, Camp Evans, Belmar, New Jersey, was obtained from the report of SA JOHN J. O'TOOLE, dated August 14/1950, at St. Louis, in the case entitled, MICHAEL ALEXANDER SIDOROVICH, was.; ANNEHANUSIAK SIDOROVICH, was.; ESPIONAGE-R.

Credit and criminal checks made in Baltimore by SA PAUL B. HUCKEY.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BALTIMORE**

FILE NO. **65-1682**

REPORT MADE AT <b>RICHMOND</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-13-51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2-23, 24-51 3-9-51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES F. DURKIN, JR.:LS</b>
TITLE <b>FRED JOSEPH KITTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950.</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

*3042 pwt-DJC 6/5  
pgs. 1, 2 reviewed &  
determined Unclas  
8/5/87  
86-1840 CV*

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

Investigation reflects Captain RICHARD [REDACTED] and is stationed in Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia, in office of "Publications and Records Administration". Indices of this office negative as to him, and other contacts listed in reference report.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

6/5 [REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 Bureau (100-367116) 4 Baltimore (65-1808) 2 Richmond		100-367116-95 MAR 14 1951	RECORDED - 43 INDEXED - 43  EX-100

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92 MAR 13 1963

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65 MAR 20 1951



RH 65-1682

0/s [ Observation of the identifying sign on Room 4331 Navy Annex, by the writer, revealed that it is occupied by the "Publications and Records Administration Section" of the Marine Corps. (b)(7)(D) ]

The indices of the Richmond Office contain no references identifiable with MERLE G. RICHARD, or to the names listed in the alphabetical listings in referenced report except ANN SIDOROVICH. That reference contains same general information as set forth on page 22 of reference report to the effect that she is a subject or suspect in the JULIUS ROSENBERG espionage parallel.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN

NY FILE NO. 65-15518 JF

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/26/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/13, 15-17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27-29; 12/1, 13-15/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN W. LEWIS</b>
TITLE <b>CHANGED PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was., Philip Marston Salaff, Philip M. Salaf</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

SALOFF has been in contact with JULIUS ROSENBERG, known Soviet Espionage Agent. Contacts with ROSENBERG were ostensibly for legitimate business purposes, although no legitimate business deals were consummated.

[REDACTED]

- P -

**DETAILS:**

The title of this case is marked "Changed" to reflect the addition of the aliases PHILIP MARSTON SALAFF, by which name he is most commonly known, and PHILIP M. SALAF, as shown in the records of the International Workers Order.

**ESPIONAGE ALLEGATION**

DAVID GREENGLASS, who is an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent, is presently awaiting sentencing in the Southern District of New York, for Soviet Espionage. GREENGLASS was associated with his brother-in-law JULIUS ROSENBERG, in business in New York City from 1946 to 1949. During that period DAVID GREENGLASS became aware through conversations with JULIUS ROSENBERG, that the latter was operating a network of Soviet Espionage Agents. JULIUS ROSENBERG is now awaiting trial in the Southern District of New York for Soviet Espionage.

DAVID GREENGLASS has advised that it is his belief that one of ROSENBERG'S espionage contacts may be PHILIP SALOFF. GREENGLASS said that he based this information on the fact that ROSENBERG had made several contacts

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Donald Schmitt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New Haven (65-1396) 2 - New York 100 <i>12/26/51</i> <b>COPIES DESTROYED 41 MAR 19 1965</b>		<b>100-367388-13</b>	<b>SE 39</b> RECORDED - 58 INDEXED - 58
		DEC 27 1950	

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**62 JAN 30 1951**

NY 65-15518

with SALOFF, ostensibly for the purpose of getting business for the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., from the firm by which SALOFF was employed. GREENGLASS said that no business was obtained by ROSENBERG from this source. GREENGLASS also advised that ROSENBERG had said that he had known SALOFF as a member of the FAECT and that he has a very high regard for SALOFF, who is agreeable with ROSENBERG'S political views.

GREENGLASS advised that about 1947, JULIUS ROSENBERG made a trip to Connecticut, ostensibly to get business for ROSENBERG'S firm, the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. Upon ROSENBERG'S return to New York City, he told DAVID GREENGLASS that he had been in touch with SALOFF, who was Purchasing Agent for a plant in Connecticut, which had war contracts. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that the plant has a big machine shop, and an experimental laboratory. One of the products made in the plant was recording tape for sound recording. The tape was made of paper or fabric. One of the processes in the plant involved the use of an endless copper belt. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that he had discussed with SALOFF the possibility of Pitt Machine Products Company taking a contract to connect the endless copper belt by brazing or welding. DAVID GREENGLASS said that he made some tests in an attempt to determine if such a contract could be fulfilled and found that the machinery of Pitt Machine Products Company was inadequate for this job. DAVID GREENGLASS said that JULIUS ROSENBERG made several telephonic contacts with SALOFF and was able to contact SALOFF by calling a New York Office where the call would be connected with SALOFF'S plant in Connecticut. DAVID GREENGLASS recalled that on one occasion SALOFF came to the shop of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., in New York City, for the apparent purpose of contacting JULIUS ROSENBERG. At that time SALOFF discussed with ROSENBERG and GREENGLASS the possibility of their producing steel reels for SALOFF'S firm. These reels were to be similar to those used for moving picture film, but were to be used for recording tape. The reels were to be about 8" in diameter and eight milliameters in thickness. DAVID GREENGLASS advised that the Pitt Machine Products Company did not have the equipment to produce reels and never did do any business with SALOFF'S plant. GREENGLASS recalled that ROSENBERG had told him that ROSENBERG had visited at SALOFF'S home in Connecticut. DAVID GREENGLASS was under the impression that the firm by which SALOFF was employed, might be Audio Devices, Inc.

NY 65-15518

LEADS

New York:

At New York, New York:

b7D  
6/7  
Will check the records of Babcock and Wilcox, George G. Sharp Company and Brooklyn Department of Highways, regarding subject's employment there.

Will interview the following individuals for information concerning SALAFF:

RUTH GREENGLASS  
BERNARD GREENGLASS  
MAX ELITCHER  
ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW HAVEN**

NY FILE NO. **65-15518** ED

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>MAY 3 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/17, 20, 4/26, 27/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN W. LEWIS</b>
TITLE <b>PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**15042**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject unknown to RUTH GREENGLASS and ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY. BERNARD GREENGLASS recalls JULIUS ROSENBERG attempted to do business with subject.

Information concerning HYMAN ADLER set forth.

- P -

At New York, New York

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER on February 20, 1951, that she is not acquainted with the subject and has no information concerning him.

On February 17, 1951, RUTH GREENGLASS ((Mrs. GREENGLASS) 265 Rivington Street, New York City, advised that she had never seen nor heard of the subject.

On February 17, 1951, BERNARD GREENGLASS, 65 Cannon Street, New York City, stated he had never seen the subject, but recalled that JULIUS ROSENBERG made a trip to Connecticut about the end of 1947, to attempt to get some business from SALOFF. He also recalled that PITT MACHINE PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC. attempted to make an endless copper belt for SALOFF and that DAVID GREENGLASS did not want to do this work because it was experimental and unprofitable.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 5 - Bureau (100-367388) 3 - New Haven (65-1396) (Enc.) 2 - New York	<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>100-367388-21</b>  <b>MAY 7 1951</b>  <i>12-6-51</i>  <i>RJL</i> </div> <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> <b>RECORDED - 23</b>  <b>INDEXED - 140</b>  <b>148</b> </div>

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50346-1

**4 MAR 20 1963**

NY 65-15518

b7D  
o/s

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On February 24, 1951, HYMAN ADLER, 647 Faile Street, Bronx, New York, advised that he is employed by the Square Root Manufacturing Company, Yonkers, New York, and that he had approached JULIUS ROSENBERG for a job in early 1950. DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he had included HYMAN ADLER'S name in lists of potential Soviet espionage recruits at Los Alamos, N.M. Atomic Bomb Project, in 1945. GREENGLASS said he furnished those lists to JULIUS ROSENBERG and HARRY GOLD for transmission to the USSR.

During the above-mentioned interview HYMAN ADLER admitted to SA JOHN W. LEWIS and SA JOSEPH J. PALGUTA that he had been a member of the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER from about 1941, or 1942, until 1950; that he had attended meetings of the United Electrical Workers Union, CIO, at a Communist Party Club in New York City, and that he has in the past signed several Communist Party Petitions at the request of fellow union members. He admitted that he was well acquainted with DAVID GREENGLASS at Los Alamos and that he had probably furnished the above information concerning himself to GREENGLASS.

ADLER denied that he has ever been approached by anyone to commit espionage and claimed he has never been a member of the Communist Party.

o/s

The INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER has been designated by the Attorney General as a subversive Communist organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ENCLOSURES TO NEW HAVEN - 1

1 copy of report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS, New York, 3-7-51, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETAL; ESPIONAGE-I

- P E N D I N G -



NY 65-15518

LEAD PAGE

NEW HAVEN

op [ Will consider advisability of requesting New York to interview HYMAN ADLER, employee of Square Root Manufacturing Corporation, 391 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, for information regarding the subject.

Complete information concerning HYMAN ADLER is set forth in the report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS, March 7, 1951, New York, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETAL; ESPIONAGE - R".

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will check files of the New York Office for information concerning the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW HAVEN**

NY FILE NO. **65-15518** MAR

<b>REPORT MADE AT</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NEW YORK</b></p>	<b>DATE WHEN MADE</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>JUL 25 1951</b></p>	<b>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>6/7, 14, 30; 7/16, 18-20/51</b></p>	<b>REPORT MADE BY</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>JOHN A. HARRINGTON</b></p>
<b>TITLE</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.</b></p>			<b>CHARACTER OF CASE</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ESPIONAGE - R</b></p>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

DAVID GREENGLASS has no further information concerning the subject. Information re contacts of subject set forth. Confidential Informant T-1 has no information concerning the subject.

*8-4-87  
#801840  
3042/PWT/CS  
pg. 1 only a contact  
nothing classifiable  
O/S [*

- P -

**Details:**

DAVID GREENGLASS, self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, was contacted and he advised that he could recall no further information concerning subject, nor could he think of anything specific that would indicate that subject was engaged in espionage activities with JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that it was ROSENBERG'S manner of discussing his contact "Phil" and his references to this individual that made him believe that subject was engaged in espionage activities with ROSENBERG. GREENBERG was recontacted on a number of occasions in an effort to refresh his memory concerning any incident that would be more specific in describing subject's association with JULIUS ROSENBERG, but GREENBERG advised that he had no further information.

COPIES DESTROYED

41 MAR 28 1963

<b>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Signature]</i></p>	<b>ENCLOSURE</b> DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <b>RECORDED - 30</b>  <b>INDEXED - 30</b>  <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <b>100-367388-23</b>  <b>JUL 27 1951</b>  <b>11</b> </div> </div>
<b>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</b> <p>⑤ - Bureau (100-367388)          3 - New Haven (65-1396)          3 - New York</p> <p><i>cc. 2/R 12-6-51 RGS</i></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <b>100-367388-23</b>  <b>JUL 27 1951</b>  <b>11</b> </div>

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/25/51

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 100-367388)

86-1240 CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/2/87 BY 3042 fwt-DK

Rebulet 6/29/51 and report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, dated 7/25/51, at New York, the original and four copies of which are herewith enclosed for the Bureau and three copies of which are enclosed for the New Haven Office.

New York, 5/3/51. It is noted that the report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS, sets forth [REDACTED]

As is evident from Bulet, 6/29/51, there is a vast quantity of information concerning individuals of the same or similar name. Apart from the information set forth in reference report, the New York indices contained many references to persons of the same or similar name as set forth in the report of SA LEWIS. However, because of the lack of identifying information concerning [redacted] of the subject, it is virtually impossible to determine whether such contacts are identical with persons mentioned in the files of the New York Office. Therefore, no further information concerning such individuals will be submitted by the New York Office, until other identifying data of the contacts is received.

It is also brought to the attention of the Bureau and the New Haven Office that [REDACTED]

cc:New Haven (65-1396)(Encs. 3)

Encs. (5)

JAH:MAR  
65-15518

**RECORDED - 30**

**INDEXED - 50**

EX-155

100-367388-23

'JUL' 27 1951

11

SAC, NEW YORK

August 6, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
New York 65-15318

86-1840 CV  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/2/87 BY 3642 fwt-DK

Reference is made to the memorandum of the New York office dated July 25, 1951, with reference to [redacted]

It was stated that because of the difficulty in identifying data in the New York files concerning such persons in view of individuals having a same or similar name no further information concerning such individuals would be submitted by the New York Office until other identifying data regarding the contacts is received. However, in the accompanying report of Special Agent John A. Harrington, dated July 25, 1951, at New York City, no leads are set forth to obtain such identifying data.

In the report of Special Agent John W. Lewis, dated May 3, 1951, at New York City, a lead was set forth to identify data in the New York files concerning [redacted]

The Bureau, to assist the New York Office, made reviews on all these names and by memorandum of June 29, 1951, gave you the benefit of the Bureau's review. A number of persons reported to have been implicated in Communist activities were identified. Your current report does not list all these individuals with the data developed and you apparently do not intend to take any further steps regarding the matter. You are instructed to immediately initiate investigation to identify these persons and to thereafter search their names through the New York indices and report information where pertinent concerning such persons. You must bear in mind that this case was opened on the basis that Saloff was a close friend of Julius Rosenberg, and Greenglass thought from statements made by Rosenberg that Saloff was one of Rosenberg's contacts. On this basis persons contacted by Saloff may be of importance.

In the Bureau memorandum of June 29, 1951, on page 5 under the heading "Irving Silverman," on the basis of information from NYC-77 he was identified as "Irving Silverman, Communist Political Association, 175 - 9th Avenue, New York City." This should be changed to "Irving Silverman, Certified Public Accountant, 175 - 9th Avenue, New York City."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

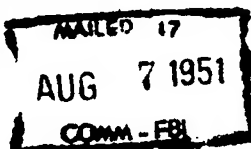
RECORDED - 56

EX-129

100-367388 - 23

cc: New Haven (65-1396)

RJL:hc  
76 AUG 15 1951



SECURITY INFORMATION

~~IDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN

~~Secret~~

FILE NO.

LEJ

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/20/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26; 11/5-10/51	REPORT MADE BY NORMAN E. BLISS
TITLE PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

## DETAILS:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 11-28-78

- P -

Classified by 2/40  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 7  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
1-4-78  
b7m

ISIDORE JOKEL  
5817 Glenwood Road  
Brooklyn, New York

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, made available TWO dues sheets for December 1946 for Lodge 514. One of the names listed was ISIDORE JOKEL, born in 1913. Also listed was ESTHER JOKEL.

At 5817 Glenwood Road, it was determined from the building directory that ISIDORE JOKEL lives in Apartment 6E of this building, which is part of a New York City housing project.

COPIES DESTROYED

41 MAR 20 1962

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Schaefer</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
100-367388-27 NOV 23 1951		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau (100-367388) 3 - New Haven 3 - New York (65-15518)	RECORDED - 63 INDEXED - 63	
59 DEC 20 1951	Secret	

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-15518

~~Secret~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (continued)

T-17

Request for Investigation Data Form  
submitted on ~~REDACTED~~ by the  
State of America in 1949.

T-18

LOUIS BUDENZ.

T-19

T-20

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will, upon obtaining authorization from the Bureau,  
interview HYMAN ADLER, Square Root Manufacturing Company, 391  
Sawmill Road, Yonkers, New York, for information re subject  
SALOFF.

Will also, if authorized by the Bureau, interview  
subject PHILIP SALOFF concerning his association with JULIUS  
ROSENBERG.

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, New York, 7/23/51.  
Bureau letter, 10/26/51.  
Bureau letter, 6/29/51.

~~Secret~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 20, 1951

FROM : SAC, NY

SUBJECT: PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R86-1840 CV  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/2/87 BY 3042 put-DJC

The Bureau's attention is called to the enclosed report of SA NORMAN E. BLISS in this case. The next New York report will include information concerning approximately 12 names which are still being checked through the files. The next report will also contain a list of approximately 20 names concerning which no identifiable information has been located.

Investigation in New York to date in this case has disclosed no reason why SALOFF should not be interviewed concerning his association with JULIUS ROSENBERG. The Bureau is therefore requested to authorize such interview by the New York Office.

Authorization to interview HYMAN ADLER concerning SALOFF, as set out on page 4 of the report by SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated 7/25/51 at New York, is also requested.

NEB:LEJ  
65-15518

RECORDED - 63

INDEXED - 63

HANDLED BY  
STOP DESK  
11/28/51

NOV 23 1951

100-367388-27  
JAN 1952

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15518)

January 8, 1952

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-367388) - 27

PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 60  
EX-123

Reference is made to your memorandum of November 20, 1951, and Bureau memorandum December 28, 1951, in this case.

D/S  
You are authorized to interview Hyman Adler in an effort to develop whether he knows Philip Marston Saloff. Your interview should be of a comprehensive nature and you should submit in report form the results of this interview.

cc: New Haven (65-1396)

RJL:hc *hc*

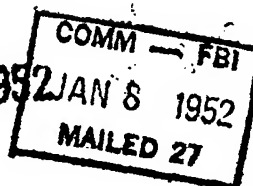
Note: We previously interviewed Hyman Adler on 2/24/51 relative to his association with David Greenglass at Los Alamos. During this interview Adler admitted having been a member of the IWO and having signed CP petitions. However, he was cooperative. We do not know that he knows Saloff, but we do know the Printex Mfg. Co. of which Saloff is superintendent is listed as having made numerous toll calls to the Square Route Mfg. Corp., Yonkers, New York, where Adler is employed (100-367388-21)

86-1840 CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/2/87 BY 3042 *pwt-B/c*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Aluen \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

59 JAN 23 1952  
*7495*



SAC, NEW HAVEN (65-1396)

December 28, 1951

RECORDED - 60

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-367388)-27

PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

86-1840 CV  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-2-87 BY 3042 Jut-DIC

EX-23

Pursuant to the recommendations of the New York and New Haven Offices authorization is being given to interview Saloff relative to his association with Julius Rosenberg. This interview should be conducted by an Agent from the New Haven Office and an Agent of the New York Office who is familiar with the Rosenberg investigation. You should carefully review all information developed to date regarding Saloff prior to conducting this interview in order to insure that you are fully aware of this individual's known activities.

In the event subject will answer questions put to him your interview should be most thorough in its scope, particularly relative to the contacts between Saloff and Rosenberg. In the event he is cooperative photographs of other individuals involved in the Rosenberg case should be shown to Saloff and he should be asked as to any contacts he has had with these individuals. The full results of this interview should be reported in an investigative report prepared by the New Haven Office. A summary report should also be prepared at an early date and should be submitted with your recommendations for a Security Index card on Saloff.

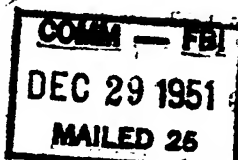
In the event Saloff is not cooperative during the interview you may desire to interview other persons employed by the Printex Corporation in an effort to develop the association between Saloff and Julius Rosenberg.

o/s b7D  
[REDACTED]  
Your attention is directed to the fact that a number of these persons are refugees from Europe and they may well be contacts of Friedrich Mann, who is employed by the Printex Corporation. You will note that Mann was a refugee from Germany and did not enter the United States until May, 1943.

cc: New York (65-15518)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RJL:hc



1951  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
DEC 28 7 25 PM '51  
WAP  
A. J.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 28, 1951

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Harbo \_\_\_\_\_

Belmont \_\_\_\_\_

Mohr \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE

To recommend that we authorize an interview of Saloff, who was named by David Greenglass as an associate of Julius Rosenberg and a person Greenglass suspected might be an espionage contact of Rosenberg.

Saloff resides at 38 Mead Street, Stamford, Connecticut. He is Superintendent of the Printex Corporation of America, Ossining, New York. Our investigation has reflected some Communist activities on his part but we have not developed any espionage activities or connections with Julius Rosenberg's espionage activities. A memorandum authorizing a joint interview by New York and New Haven Agents is attached.

DETAILS

David Greenglass, after his confession, told us that Julius Rosenberg had had a contact with one Phil, whom Greenglass later identified as Saloff. He said this individual was a purchasing agent for a plant in Connecticut engaged in war contracts producing recording discs and tapes. He said Rosenberg had known Phil in college and Rosenberg had indicated Phil's political views were harmonious with his own. Based on the foregoing information we instituted an active investigation of Saloff. Saloff resides at 38 Mead Street, Stamford, Connecticut, and he is the Superintendent of the Printex Corporation of America at Ossining, New York. We have not been able to develop any espionage activities on the part of Saloff, nor have we been able to connect him in any way with Julius Rosenberg's activities other than the statements made by Greenglass.

We have developed Communist activities on the part of Saloff.

RJL:hc  
100-367388

Attachment

RECORDED - 29  
INDEXED 29

EX-60

100-367388  
JAN 17 1952  
JG

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41 MAR 20 1963

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-4-87 BY 3042/mt/c/s

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w/35

w/35



b7D  
dy

[REDACTED]

The Field has recommended that we do interview Saloff and it would appear to be the logical investigative step which we should take at the present time.

RECOMMENDATION

There is attached for your approval a memorandum to the New Haven and New York Offices authorizing the interview of Saloff. The Field is being instructed that this interview is to be conducted by an Agent from the New Haven Office, accompanied by an Agent from the New York Office who is familiar with the Julius Rosenberg investigation.

The Field is also being instructed that if Saloff is not cooperative they are authorized to conduct additional inquiry at the Printex Corporation of America in an attempt to develop the connection between Rosenberg and Saloff.

✓ J. Ser

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 8

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN

FILE NO.

JP

REPORT MADE AT: <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>3/14/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>1/3,8; 2/14, 15,18,25;</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>NORMAN E. BLISS</b>
TITLE: <b>PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF,</b> <b>was: Philip Martin Salaff, Philip</b> <b>Marston Salaff, Philip M. Salaf</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>ESPIONAGE - R 8.4.87</b> <b>3042/PWT/CKs #801840</b> <b>pg. 15-7 only +</b> <b>nothing pg. 13, 10,</b> <b>classifiable.</b>

Philip MARSTON SALOFF - SUMMARY REPORT

## Synopsis of Facts:

Association of PHILIP SALOFF and JULIUS ROSENBERG set forth. SALOFF'S background reviewed showing residences, employments, organizations and contacts with persons of Communistic records. [redacted] interviewed and denied past or present membership in CP or any approach by JULIUS ROSENBERG concerning Soviet espionage.

See serial 38  
for documentation  
of report

CO TO: **66 PC**  
REQ. REC'D **7-19-66**

JUL 27 1966

ANS.

BY: **gph ima**

cc: Peter C -  
Robert Saloff  
John [redacted]

**Signature**

## DETAILS:

## BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

DAVID GREENGLASS, self-confessed Soviet Espionage Agent now serving a fifteen year term in a Federal prison, advised SA JOHN W. LEWIS, in 1950, that JULIUS ROSENBERG, now awaiting execution for Soviet espionage, had had contacts with one "PHIL" between 1946 and 1949 ostensibly concerning the obtaining from "PHIL" of contracts for the Pitt Machine Products Company, Incorporated, New York City. JULIUS ROSENBERG and DAVID GREENGLASS were part owners of this company. ROSENBERG has declined to discuss his part in Soviet espionage but DAVID GREENGLASS expressed belief that "PHIL" might have been an espionage contact of ROSENBERG. In November, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS identified PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF as "PHIL".

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41 MAR 20 1963

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>Edward [redacted]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: ⑤ - Bureau (100-367388) 3 - New Haven (65-1396) 3 - New York (65-15518)		100-367388-34 MAR 20 1952 17	RECORDED AND INDEXED: <b>RECORDED 12</b> <b>INDEXED 6</b> JACKETED: <b>EX-181</b>
ROUTED TO:		PROPERTY OF FBI This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.	

SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-15518

b2 b7D

[REDACTED]

Interview of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D

NY 65-15518

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] reported that he had never been approached by JULIUS ROSENBERG to engage in any kind of espionage work on behalf of any person or any foreign power and he further stated that he had no inkling that JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife had been engaged in Soviet espionage until it became a matter of public record. He continued by saying that he is not now and has never been a member of the Communist Party but admitted that he has been a member of the International Workers Order from approximately 1940 to the present time. This membership is merely in connection with an insurance policy and [REDACTED] denied engaging in any activities of the International Workers Order.

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

b7c  
b7D  
ob [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was shown photographs of all the subjects of the ROSENBERG espionage case and [REDACTED] any of them with the exception of DAVID and EUGENE GREENGLASS, whose pictures [REDACTED] said he had seen in the newspapers. He recognized the photographs of [REDACTED], stating he did not know his name but believed he had been in the FAECT years ago. b7c

b7D  
b7C [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D [REDACTED]

It is noted that DAVID GREENGLASS has advised that he included IRVING ADLER'S name in lists of potential Soviet espionage recruits at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in 1945. GREENGLASS said he furnished those lists to JULIUS ROSENBERG and HARRY GOLD for transmission to the USSR. During the interview of IRVING ADLER, he admitted to SA JOHN W. LEWIS and SA JOSEPH J. PALGUTA that he was a member of the International Workers Order from about 1941 until 1950; that he had attended meetings of the United Electrical Workers Union at a Communist Party Club in New York City, and that he has signed, in the past, several Communist Party petitions. He admitted that he was well acquainted with DAVID GREENGLASS at Los Alamos but denied that he had ever been approached by anyone to commit espionage and claimed that he has never been a member of the Communist Party.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. BRANTLEY  
 FROM : R. J. LAMPHREY  
 SUBJECT: PHILLIP MARSTON SALOFF, was.  
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 4, 1952

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE

To recommend that the instant case be considered closed. Saloff was reported by David Greenglass as an associate of Julius Rosenberg. [REDACTED] in an interview, denied past or present membership in CP or any approach by Julius Rosenberg concerning Soviet espionage. The field has submitted a summary report and Saloff is presently maintained on Security Index.

DETAILS

This investigation is based upon information which was received from David Greenglass to the effect that Julius Rosenberg had had contacts with one "Phil" between 1946 and 1949, ostensibly concerning the obtaining from "Phil" of contracts for the Pitt Machine Products Company Inc., which was operated by Rosenberg. "Phil" was identified subsequently by David Greenglass from photographs as being identical with Phillip Marston Saloff.

During the investigation, information was developed to the effect that Saloff had been a member of a Communist-dominated union and had maintained contact with persons known to be active in the CP.

The New York Office has submitted a summary report in this case which has been disseminated to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Saloff is also maintained on the Security Index.

RJL:jl  
 100-367388

RECORDED - 70

INDEXED - 70

100.367388-46  
13 AUG 6 1952

62 AUG 12 1952

398

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 DATE 8-4-87 BY 3042/PJ/CK  
 #861840

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	DATE <b>5/23/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>5/4-6-10/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>ANNA MATEJKA MEDIC</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>LEWIS E. JOHNSON</b>	TYPED BY <b>CG</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SM - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 5/25/65 at San Francisco.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The FBI employee who reviewed the Passport Records of the Department of State Washington, D.C., on May 18, 1965, is IC [REDACTED]

A copy of this report is being furnished INS, San Francisco, inasmuch as this service has considered subject for denaturalization proceedings.

INFORMANTSIdentity of SourceFile Where Located

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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 1 - INS, San Francisco (RM)  
 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (RM)  
 3 - San Francisco (100-44554)

0-7-SF. Ref Rpt. 5.25.65. mt. 5.25.66.  
 T. 8 - p. 6. Not identified on adm. pgs. No  
 FD-323 Attached - Sub. ident - T-2 AS  
 Confid. Source Abroad -  
 6-1-66 A.S.F. / g

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<b>100-368776-77</b>	<b>REC-7</b>
<b>MAY 26 1966</b>	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	State	CIA	RAO	SSS	RS
Request Recd.			11.00	(Cat. 3)	EP
Date Fwd.	6-14-66	6-14-66	6-14-66	6-14-66	6-14-66
How Fwd.	RS	RS	RS	FD-323	
By	106				

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SF 100-44554  
LHJ:cg

A characterization of the Northern California Committee For the Protection of the Foreign Born (NCCFPFB) is contained in the appendix.

The People's World (PW) is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

SF T-3  
5/17/65.

SF T-7  
5/28/65.

See appendix for characterization of the National Guardian.

The Bay Area Sobell Committee sponsored a fund raising affair at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, California, on May 21, 1965, which was attended by the Subject. The main theme of this meeting was the innocence of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG on charges of espionage and the innocence of MORTON SOBELL. It was reported that some \$100.00 was raised for this committee as a result of the affair.

SF T-3  
5/24/65.

SF T-6  
6/2/65.

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